Administration Report

Chhota Udaipur State

1914-15 & 1918-19

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HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.
Dated the 27th October, 1915.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

To

C. W. M. HUDSON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1914–1915, together with the usual Appendices.

Your sincere friend,
FATEHSINHJI M.
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

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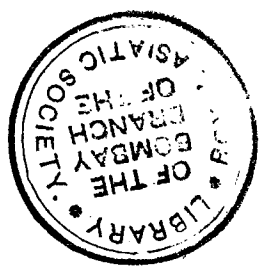

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HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 27th October, 1915.

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FROM

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1914--1915, together with the usual Appendices.

Every department of the State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kindly support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1914–15.

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. I beg to submit the following report for the year ending with the 31st March, 1915.

2. The boundaries of the State are as below:—

Boundaries.

North: Devghad-Baria; East: Ali Rajpur; South: partly the Narbuda River and partly Khandesh; West: Sankheda Mewas Estates and the boundary of the Baroda territories.

3. The State has an area of 873 square miles, and it is divided into four Talukas, *viz.*,

Area and Sub-divisions.

(1) Tejghad Dod Sursi,
(2) Jetpur Jabugam,
(3) Kawant Panwad, and
(4) Wasna Karali.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 1,03,635, which means an addition of 60·45 per cent to the figures of 1901.

Tribute.

5. The tribute payable by the State to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is Rs. 7,805.

6. The gross revenues of the State, based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue account, are as below for the last five years, (year ending on the 31st March):—

1910–1911	...	...	Rs. 5,90,810
1911–1912	...	...	„ 5,48,915
1912–1913	...	...	„ 4,37,057
1913–1914	...	...	„ 7,13,759
1914–1915	...	...	„ 5,68,611
		Total	Rs. 28,59,152.

This gives an average of Rs. 5,71,830 per year for the last quinquennium.

Class of the State and particulars in regard to the Ruling Family.

7. Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State; and the Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Succession to the Gadi goes by the rule of primogeniture, and there is a Sanad authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption, if necessary.

8. The present Ruling Chief, Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji, was born on the 23rd October 1884, and will therefore complete his thirty-first year of age in next October. The heir-apparent Raj Kunwar Shree Natwarsinhji is an intelligent and promising young prince of eight years of age. The second prince, Kumar Saheb Naharsinhji is six years of age; the third child Kunwari Shree Rajkunwar Bapuba Saheb is about four years of age. The senior Rani Saheb gave birth to a second daughter on the 21st September, 1914.

The relations of the Chief.

9. The Rajaji Saheb's near relatives are his uncles, Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji, and cousins Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji and Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji and the two sons of Himatsinhji. Kumar Saheb Khumansinhji an uncle of the Rajaji Saheb who held the post of Guest Officer died on the 27th November 1914. As his son Gajendrasinhji is a minor, his estate has been taken under State management. Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji continues to hold the post of Palace Superintendent, and Kumar Saheb Raisinhji that of Police Superintendent.

Rajaji's Work.

10. As stated in last year's report the Rajaji Saheb attends office almost every day when in the town; and carefully looks over the work of every department. All papers, of whatever sort, are to be submitted for his orders.

Chief Events.

11. The chief event in the domestic history of the State was the sad and untimely death of the senior Raniji Saheb in the twenty-fourth year of her age. Every one who had come in contact with the deceased lady has been praising her great intelligence, extreme goodness of heart and winning manners. To commemorate her good life, the people voluntarily raised a large sum of money to erect and equip a Women's Hospital in Chhota Udepur; whilst the Rajaji Saheb has been building in her memory a waiting shed, with bathing and other arrangements near the place for burning corpses. It was hoped to open the Hospital in the beginning of the next year (1915-1916).

12. The Rajaji Saheb went to Godhra in February 1915 with a large number of followers on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Godhra. There was no Chiefs' Week this year in Godhra on account of the war with Germany.

Tour.

13. The Rajaji Saheb went out into the Talukas five times during this year on official tours of inspection. Very good and thorough work was done in this way, and no part of the Raj escaped careful scrutiny of registers and records.

14. The war between England and the Central European Powers was declared in the month of August in the year under report. As was to be expected from the education and character of the Rajaji Saheb, he immediately declared to the British Authorities his good wishes for the success of the British arms and readiness to render what services this State can afford. He

personally presided at a Meeting of the citizens who vouchsafed their unswerving support and loyalty to the British; and he gave every encouragement to loyalty meetings and the distribution of explanatory leaflets. Regulations were passed on the lines of the British Indian Ordinances regarding foreigners and hostile traders. The people also voluntarily raised money in aid of the Relief Fund independently of the contributions made by the Rajaji Saheb and Raniji Saheb from time to time.

15. The effect of the war upon business was very unfavourable; and all traders have suffered very severely. The amounts realised at the auction sale of the forests fell down heavily last year.

16. The construction of the railroad from Bodeli station to Chhota Udepur town was taken in hand in this year. It is hoped it may be finished before the end of 1916.

17. The Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, whilst out on his annual tour, visited Chhota Udepur on the 11th March 1915, and stayed here for three days inspecting various institutions.

18. Our relations with other States continue to be very friendly. But the rules relating to extradition urgently require to be taken in hand and modelled in conformity with present day exigencies. This matter has been noticed in detail in my last two reports, especially in paragraph 16 of the report for the year 1913-1914.

External Relations.

19. There were four cases in which this State demanded and obtained the surrender of seven persons from other States. Convictions followed in all these cases. In one case the accused has not been yet arrested.

Extradition.

20. There were ten cases in which other States obtained surrenders from this State. In two cases three accused were delivered to Devghad Baria and all were convicted. In three cases four persons were given up to Ali Rajpur, of whom two were convicted. The result in the third case was not known at the end of the year. Three accused were surrendered to the Panch Mahals authorities in one case, and all were convicted. One prisoner was delivered to Kanti, one to Tilakwara, and one to Jambughoda; and all these were convicted, whilst one delivered to Nandod was acquitted.

Changes in the personnel of the principal Officers.

21. The Appendix No. I giving the names of the superior officers of the State shows that no change was made amongst them in the course of this year.

Estates under attachment.

22. The table given in this paragraph will supply the usual information about the private estates under the management of the State Officials. The only addition to last year's list is of the estate of Kumar Saheb Khumansinhji. This sort of management is highly beneficial to all concerned.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1914.	Receipts from 1-4-1914 to 31-3-1915.	Total.	Disbursement from 1-4-1914 to 31-3-1915.	Closing balance on 31-3-1915.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.	
1	Thakor Vajesingji of Kadwal	30	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	47,372	83,069	1,30,441	53,373	79,068	60	The Thakor is incapable of managing his estate.
2	Baria Narsing Haribhai Bhilpur	39	Bhilpur.	...	67	569	636	355	281	3	For indebtedness.
3	Baria Dajibhai Jibhai of Bhikhapura	48	Bhikapura	...	392	981	1,373	857	517	3	Do.
4	Vijla Gordhan of Palsanda.	27	Palsanda.	...	573	1,123	1,696	637	1,059	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsing Nathubhai of Pani... ...	32	Pani.	...	148	1,517	1,665	1,209	455	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	54	Mal.	...	113	95	208	112	97	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
7	Naik Virsingh Dawal of Mithibore and Singalaja.	26	Mithibore.	...	319	540	859	191	668	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun	36	Kothara.	Udepur.	128	184	312	133	179	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwel	26	Richhwel.	...	76	82	158	102	55	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsing of Kharkhad	27	Kharkhad.	...	61	125	186	114	72	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidivasan.	...	...	...	...	495	495	389	106	4	Do.
12	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji of Bhensawai etc.	15	Chhota Udepur.	Studying in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	...	5,361	5,361	4,928	405	11	Minority.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Sub-Divisions of the State.

23. The State is divided, for revenue administration purposes, into the following four Talukas :—

(1) Tejghad Dod Sursi Taluka.
(2) Jetpur Jabugam Taluka.
(3) Kawant Panwad Taluka.
(4) Wasna Karali Taluka.

A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas, with a Sub-Thandar for a portion of the Tejghad Taluka, called Dod Sursi. The subordinate staff under the Thandars consists of Talatis or Village Accountants, assisted by the Patels in the collection of revenues. The number of Talatis is steadily being increased.

Number of Villages.

24. There are 419 "Khalsa" or State and 126 "Alienated" villages. The majority of these villages are scattered groups of hamlets in hills and forests, inhabited mostly by the aborigines.

Rasti and Rani Villages.

25. The villages may be classified as Rasti or well settled ones, and Rani or forest villages. The land in Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugam and a larger portion of Tejghad is mostly Rasti; in Panwad the greater portion is Rani, whilst Kawant is entirely Rani.

26. The Survey Settlement under the Bombay Land Revenue Code has been introduced in 239 of the State or Khalsa villages. In 68 of these, it was introduced only during the course of the year under report. These 68 villages are all in the Panwad Division of the Kawant Taluka. The acre is the unit of measurement in these surveyed villages. In other villages the Kumbha (equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas) is still the unit of measurement.

27. The Survey Department is under the same experienced Officer who had been there last year and even before that. The work done by the Department is shown below :—

Year.	Total Cost of the Dept.	Survey Work.			Classification work.			Number of villages in which traverse survey was.	
		Number of fields gone over.	Acres worked over.	Cost per acre.	Number of fields classified.	Acres worked over.	Cost per acre.	Completed.	Left incomplete.
	Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1912-1913 ...	7,526	7,820	19,652	0-2-11½	7,106	27,816	0-0-6	42	22
1913-1914 ...	7,614	7,533	19,182	0-2-8	6,261	20,548	0-0-11	35	5
1914-1915 ...	7,351	4,794	10,230	0-3-3	6,766	36,872	0-0-6¾	28	7

28. The classification work is satisfactory enough. But the serious decline in the area of land surveyed is not to be viewed without concern. The explanations given by the Survey Superintendent require consideration.

29. The verification of the boundaries between this State and Jambughoda, and this State and Ali Rajpur has been completed this year to our great relief. The work has cost a considerable sum of money.

Extension of Cultivation.

30. The area of the land under cultivation in the year under report was 60,020 Kumbhas, or 1,41,047 acres, as against 1,37,587 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,460 acres. Somehow or other the increase in the last two years has not been so very marked as in the quinquennium preceding those two years. The figures for seven years stand as below to show this:—

Samvat Year.	Kumbhas.
1965	49,698
1966	52,435
1967	54,248
1968	52,898
1969	58,159
1970	58,547
1971	60,020

These are rough estimates. The reason perhaps is that the available land in favourable localities has been taken up by now. In that case, we shall have to wait for the coming of the railway before any further extensive increase of cultivation takes place.

31. The same condition is observed in the case of agriculturists and labourers coming into, and leaving, this State. In the year under report, 82 agricultural *Vas* from outside settled in the State, whilst 61 *Vas* left it; this means a gain of 21 *Vas*. (A *vas* may be a single individual or a large family with servants etc.) Last year the number of agricultural settlers was 194, whilst only 67 had left the State; the gain being 127 agricultural *Vas*. It is difficult to account for this without investigation by the local authorities. But I may observe that during the famine of 1899–1900, a large number of people had left this State, especially from the Kawant Taluka, and most of them have returned in the years immediately preceding the one under report.

32. The number of non-agricultural *Vas*, mostly labourers, settling here was 91, and of such *Vas* leaving us was 80. The total number of *Vas* agricultural and non-agricultural settling here was 173, and of those leaving us, 141, showing a gain of 32 *Vas* only this year, as against a gain of 62 *Vas* in the previous year, and of 153 *Vas* in the year preceding that. It is very difficult to account for this. The economic disturbance caused by the War cannot be the cause; it would operate everywhere alike; and moreover as said above the decrease had set in even before the War. The gaining of new settlers is, in an undeveloped State like this, one of the sources of the much-to-be-desired increase of population, in addition to the normal excess of births over deaths. The revenue authorities must consider

if any steps can be advantageously taken, (and if so, what steps) to attra ct settlers from the outside.

33. The area sown with cotton during the last few years is shown below :—

Samvat Year.	Area in Kumbhas.
1965	3,982
1966	4,977
1967	8,509
1968	9,841
1969	12,788=30,051 acres.
1970	14,868=34,939 „
1971	11,443=26,891 „

34. The details of the area under other crops are shown in paragraph 77 hereafter. But we may notice that the area under crops other than cotton were as below in the last three years :—

In 1912-13, Kumbhas 45,371 equal to 1,06,621 acres.
In 1913-14, Kumbhas 43,679 equal to 1,02,657 acres.
In 1914-15, Kumbhas 48,775 equal to 1,14,157 acres.

35. It will be seen that there is a falling off of 8,048 acres in the area under cotton ; but on the other hand there is an increase of 11,500 acres in the area under other crops. The check to the growth of cotton is to be attributed to the War perhaps. Cotton sowings took place rather late this year, as the monsoon began late. Perhaps this lateness itself of the rains may have had something to do with this decrease in the area under cotton. The area under cotton is only 25,891 acres ; the total area under cultivation is 1,41,048 acres. So only 18·1 per cent of the total cultivated area is under cotton; whilst the area under food grains seems to be 44,495 Kumbhas, or 1,04,563 acres, which is 74·1 per cent of the total area under cultivation. So it will be seen that food grains still hold the chief rank amongst the cultivated crops. The area under food crops last year was 42,270·75 Kumbhas ; so there is an increase this year of 2,224 Kumbhas, or 5,226 acres in food crops. I notice this, as very often fears are expressed that the increase in the other crops will cause a difficulty in getting a sufficiency of food grains here. Looking to the population we get a very little over one acre of land under food crops for each person of the population. This seems to be quite sufficient for our needs ; for looking to the inland customs account, we find that during the year under report only 34,540 maunds of food grains were imported into the State ; whilst 55,884 maunds were exported out of it ; showing we had a surplus which we could well spare for outsiders without pinching ourselves.

36. The realisations on account of land revenue for the last five years are shown below ; they disclose a very satisfactory progress :—

Year	1910–1911	Rs.	1,96,427
„	1911–1912	„	2,20,424
„	1912–1913	„	2,31,151
„	1913–1914	„	2,47,936
„	1914–1915	„	2,73,194

37. The number of registered occupants was 17,523, against 15,973 in the previous year. This State has not adopted the amendments of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, made by the Amending Act Bombay No. IV of 1913. So we still have registered occupants with us. The number of notices issued on defaulters was 904, as against 1,361 in the preceding year. This means that 5·1 out of every hundred Khatedars got a notice; last year the percentage was 8·5. But one very gratifying circumstance is that in not one out of these 904 cases had any further coercive steps to be taken to realise the arrears. The strange habit of issuing a notice the very next day after the expiry of the fixed time, is responsible for the issue of so many un-needed notices.

38. Tacavi advances had to be made on a very very modest scale. The Banias in the Taluka town have the ryots under their control. The crass ignorance and the extreme illiteracy of the rural population precludes all hopes of co-operative movements for years to come.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

39. The Appendix No. II gives a list of the laws in force in this State. The British Indian Enactments referred to therein are followed *mutatis mutandis* as far as possible. Circulars are issued from time to time as needed, to carry out these laws and regulate other matters.

Legislation.

40. The number of licenses issued this year, or rather the number renewed this year was 773, as against 734 in the previous year.

Gun Licenses.

41. No Military Force in the true sense of the term exists in this State. So the entries in Statement No. III are all filled up with blanks, except for the guns kept for saluting purposes. No men are regularly entertained to serve these guns; but on the few occasions when salutes are fired, men who can load them and fire them, are borrowed from the Police or the Body-guards or anywhere else.

Military Force.

42. Appendix IV relates to the Police and the Palace and Body-guards. The foot guards furnish guards for the palace, the offices, and various other public places. The mounted guards have, in addition to doing duty at these places as guards, to act as messengers and escorts. The seven mounted policemen are assigned, one to each of the five sub-inspectors and one to the Inspector and one to the Superintendent. The regular Police and the Abkari Police are under the control of the Police Superintendent. Under him there are 1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors for the regular police work, and 2 Inspectors for the Abkari work. There are 26 outposts in all.

Police Force.

43. As is to be expected, great difficulty is experienced in getting really suitable men for the Police. Their pay all around has been raised to keep them out of temptation, in view of the enhanced prices prevailing for

some time past. As far as possible every effort is made to instil drill and discipline into them. Their dress and accoutrements are well looked after ; and it is in contemplation to provide good quarters for all who may be in Udepur.

44. The Appendix No. IV shows only the money expended on the salaries of the Police to be Rs. 22,702, and the cost of dress and other miscellaneous items raises the total expenditure on account of the Police to Rs. 37,961.

45. Roughly speaking there is 1 policeman to each 600 of the inhabitants, and to each 5 square miles of territory. But when we take into account our long frontier line and the wild rugged country all along the north and the east and south-east, and the character of the Naikdas and others who inhabit there, whose very name in olden times was a terror to the country, we may well express surprise at the general peace and tranquillity observable everywhere. Luckily the large body of the population consists of Kolis, who are generally peaceful, mild and very indolent, getting mad only when too much liquor or toddy should have got into their heads.

Working of the Police.

46. We then turn to the work done by the Police. Appendix No. V gives the necessary information. The figures for the last five years are given to show that there is a steady increase in efficiency :—

Year.	No. of offences investigated by the Police.	No. of accused arrested.	No. of accused persons sent up for trial.	No. of convictions.	Ratio percent of convictions	
					to number arrested.	to number sent up.
1910-11	64	85	85	63	74·7	74·7
1911-12	92	78	78	51	65·5	65·5
1912-13	109	137	134	79	57·3	58·9
1913-14	99	124	124	83	66·9	66·9
1914-15	94	110	110	102	92·7	92·7

47. The percentage of convictions has improved very much. This is perhaps due to the appointment of a public prosecutor to conduct police cases; though no doubt the collection of evidence too has much to do with the obtaining of convictions. But one point deserves to be noticed here. Out of 94 cases reported to the Police, 31, i. e.; one-third almost, remain undetected.

48. The punishments inflicted were for the most part rather mild ones; this indirectly affects the work of the Police. One aim of the Courts is no

doubt to effect an improvement in the character of the offenders; but another equally important aim is to deter others from following their evil propensities or being tempted by opportunities; and this deterrent effect is best obtained by creating an impression that crime does not go undetected, or without being severely punished.

Stolen Property.

49. Appendix VI refers to stolen property. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,990; and the value of the property recovered was Rs. 1,122; the percentage is 37·5, as against 35·4, and 48·2 and 58·7 in the three years preceding the year under report. It does not appear whether figures for recovery refer to the thefts committed during only the year under report; or include also recoveries of goods stolen during the previous year. If this latter be true, then, the figures are misleading. If the former guess be true (and I think it is), then some steps must be taken to make the table refer to those cases also. The end of the year is not meant, it is hoped, as putting an end to all consideration of the property not recovered in that year. That would be unfair to the Police and to the public alike.

Serious Crimes.

50. The seventh table shows that there were 7 cases under Sections 302 to 311 of the Indian Penal Code, as against 5 in the last year. For these offences, 9 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, and 1 was awaiting his trial at the end of the year. There were 5 cases under Sections 324 and 325.

51. For dacoity etc. (Sections 392 to 402) we see only 4 cases reported. On the whole crimes of violence against persons and property need not cause much anxiety. The known peaceful character of the people accounts for this.

52. Thefts under the various sections supplied 29 cases, whilst Trespass (simple as well as the serious forms under Section 457) was reported in 26 cases; not a very damaging record for a population of over one lac.

53. The mere consideration of such figures can never by itself be really useful in supervising the work of the Police. There may be circumstances which may render detection very difficult, and the success also of the Police may yet be accompanied by reprehensible practices. What is wanted is constant vigilance and supervision by the heads. If the men are found to be honest enough, then, even low results need not matter much. It seems that this supervision is exercised effectively enough by the present Superintendent, and the improvements in the Police in all respects are satisfactory enough.

Inspection of Police posts.

54. There are 26 outposts and 5 police stations. It has been often represented that the number of outposts must be increased, and the number of policemen too along with that, on account of the rude condition of the population, who render very little help in prevention or detection, and on account of the difficult and extensive hilly boundaries of the State. For various reasons the matter is a difficult one to dispose of.

55. The Abkari Police consisting of 22 constables and 2 Inspectors, is under the Police Superintendent. These Inspectors are empowered also to look after the Customs' Nakas.

Abkari Police.

56. The Police Superintendent is in charge of the Abkari Police; and seems to be keeping a good lookout after them. Their work is a very difficult one on account of the nature of the country, and the sympathies of the people with the drinkers, as they would call the law breakers indulging in illicit distillation.

57. The private servants of the Abkari Farmer, who have been invested with powers under the Act, also render material help in checking abkari offences and deserve thanks.

Arms.

58. The police constables have got no swords. The firearms that they have got are generally worthless.

59. The village police here is managed on the lines followed in the British Districts. The Revenue Patel is appointed by the State to do the Police Patel's work. Though in the vast majority of cases, the son or a nephew of a deceased patel is appointed to the deceased's post, there seems to be no hereditary class like the Matadars of the British Districts. Many of them are assigned lands as a remuneration; few are stipendiary. On the whole, they do their work satisfactorily enough when we consider that nearly all of them are illiterate. The number of village servants inferior to a Patel is very small; but looking to the previous rude state of society, and the absence of any large amount of trade or other business in the country, they were not much wanted in the past. New men are being appointed wherever needed.

Village Police.

60. A department akin to the Police is that of the foot and mounted body-guards and palace guards. The Fouj Officer, Mahida Saheb Ranjitsinhji, is in charge thereof, as well as of the Carriage Department, the Stables, the Camp Officer's Depot, the Furniture Department and the Band. He seems to be taking great pains with his work. The Band is now in a very good condition of efficiency and training. The guards get very little leisure from their various duties, but yet their training too seems to be improving.

61. (*a*) The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb assisted by the Diwan, represents the Local Government and the Appellate High Court as well as the District Court or Sessions Court, in respect of all sorts of Civil and Criminal matters.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

(*b*) There is then the Court of the District Magistrate, the incumbent whereof is also the Revenue Officer of the State. He is invested with powers under the 30th Section of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In Civil matters he is empowered to try original suits of value over Rs. 3,000, and to hear appeals against the decision of the Nyayadhish. The Revenue Officer is also the President of the town Municipality.

(c) The Nyayadhish is also a 1st Class Magistrate. In civil matters, he hears all sorts of suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Nyayadhish and the Revenue Officer are also invested with different powers under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. The Nyayadhish is also appointed an Alienation Officer to investigate certain claims to hold lands free from assessment.

62. The work done by the various Courts is shown below :—

Court.	Balance on 31st March 1914.	Received during 1914–1915.	Total No. of cases.	How disposed of.		
				By final decision.	Committed to Sessions.	Balance out standing on 31-3-1915.
Huzur Court	.....	7	7	3	*1	3
Asst. Sessions Judge's Court...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7	7	3	1	3
District Magistrate's Court	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....
1st Class Magistrate's Court	7	146	153	125	7	21
3rd Class Magistrate's Court at Jabugam ...	2	3	5	5	.....	.....
Do. Karali	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....
Do. Kawant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Tejghad	.....	13	13	7	.....	6
Total ...	9	173	182	148	7	27
Grand Total ...	9	180	189	151	8	30

63. The cases heard by the Magistrates may be classified as below :—

	This year.	Previous year.
Under the I. P. Code, 45 of 1960	149	132
„ „ Abkari Act	14	21
„ „ Forest Act	1	0
„ „ Cattle Trespass Act...	5	17
„ „ Gambling Act	2	0
„ „ District Police Act	5	2
„ „ Opium Act	0	2
„ „ Land Revenue Code...	2	1
„ „ Criminal Pro. Code Section 109–110	1	2
„ „ Arms Act	2	0
Other Acts	1	0
	182	177

The work of the Magistrates is improving in quality. Cases are frequently sent for in order to examine the records.

* Transferred to the Political Agent's Court.

Judicial Work. Civil Work.

64. There was only one revisional application to the Huzur on the criminal side. But there was no appeal to the District Magistrate or to the Huzur Sessions Court.

Extradition.

65. The results of extradition to and from this State are given in detail in the table below:—

Surrenders to this State.

From which State.	No. of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
					Penal Code Section.
Jambughora	3	3	.....	.....	357-480
Wadhwan (Kathiawar).	1	1	.....	.....	Sect. 406
Jambughora	2	2	.....	.....	„ 379
Ahmedabad	1	1	.....	.....	„ 380
Total ...	7	7	.....	.....	

Surrenders by, and from this State.

To which State.	No. of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
					Penal Code.
Devgadh Baria... ...	2	2	.....	.....	Sec. 384.
Ali Rajpur	1	1	.....	.....	Sec. 379.
Ali Rajpur	1	1	.....	.....	Sec. 414.
Halol, Panch Mahals ...	3	3	.....	.....	Secs. 379-414.
Akalkot (Kanti West Khandesh)	1	1	.....	.....	Sec. 379.
Baroda, Tilakwara ...	1	1	.....	.....	Secs. 352-379.
Devgadh Baria... ...	1	1	.....	.....	Sec. 304.
Rajpipla State	1	0	1	.....	Sec. 380.
Jambughora	1	1	.....	.....	Sec. 414.
Ali Rajpur	2	.....	.....	Result not known. 2	Secs. 304-326.
Total ...	14	11	1	2	

66. The 2 civil appeals filed in the Court of the District Judge in the preceding year were disposed of during the year under report. The period occupied was only three months and twenty-three days, which is creditable enough. There were no other appeals. As explained in former reports the people get tired of paying the Vakils' fees.

67. Return No. X refers to civil suits. There does not seem to be any improvement on last year's figures. The number of new suits was 111, as against 78 in the preceding year. There were 141 cases before the Court, as against 129 in the preceding year; but the disposals amounted to only 98, as against 99 in the preceding year. The property involved in the suits disposed of was worth Rs. 9,090, as against Rs. 11,059 in the preceding year. The average duration for each suit was 133 days, as against 208 days in 1913–14, and 114 days in 1912–13. Considering the small number of suits, this unsatisfactory condition of things must be attributed more to the ignorance of the people as regards the ways of the Court than to anything else.

68. The Nyayadhish Court has got bailiffs now to carry on Execution work. And the results this year in the Return No. XI compare favourably with previous years. There were 86 execution cases before the Court, as against 74 in the preceding year. The number of Darkhasts disposed of during the year is 61, as against 36 in the preceding year, and 22 in the year before that. This is satisfactory enough, but yet further progress must be made in the future.

Execution of Decrees.

69. There is only one Jail situated at Chhota Udepur. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms. The latter are used for the Jailor's office, and for the accommodation of guards and stores and the jail dispensary. Outside the jail walls, but within the compound, is a row of lines for the use of the Jailor and the Guards. There is a sub-jail at Jabugam, and persons sentenced to not more than one week are kept there.

Prison.

70. The Udepur Jail is a commodious airy building, well calculated to accommodate 80 to 90 inmates, but as the daily average was barely 17, there was no inconvenience whatsoever experienced. There was no escape from the jail.

71. The Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of the jail. He has an experienced Jailor under him. The Jail Committee consists of the Diwan, the Revenue Officer, the Fouj Officer, the Police Superintendent, the Nyayadhish, the Forest Officer and the Survey Superintendent.

72. Turning to Return No. XIII, we find that there were 76 convicts and 82 under trial prisoners in the Udepur jail during the year under report, as against 50 and 63 in the preceding year. No attempt has been made to explain the increase. The daily average for convicts and undertrials together is 22·2, as against 17·5 in the preceding year. The total cost has been Rs. 1,852 for the jail and the prisoners. The daily average cost therefore is 6·1 pies per man, as against 5 pies in the last year.

Number of Prisoners.

73. Appendices XIV and XV refer to Registration of Documents in this State. All the Thandars have been now made sub-registrars. This will lighten the burden thrown upon the Nyayadhish of Chhota Udepur. There has been an increase all round in the figures under this head. The number of documents registered was 80, as against 34 in the preceding year. The value involved was Rs. 61,458, as against Rs. 32,277 in the preceding year; and the fees realised were Rs. 379, as against 173 in the preceding year. It is difficult to say how much of this increase was due to the increase of the registration offices. But the depression in all trades brought about by the War is no doubt answerable for a good deal of this increase. The number of sales was 36, as against 15 in the preceding year; the number of mortgages was 40, as against 14 in the preceding year. The matter is too plain, and will speak for itself.

Registration of Documents.

Municipal Administration.

74. The Municipal Committee for the town of Chhota Udepur consists of three official and three non-official members with the Revenue Officer as the President. The administrative work is done mostly by the Secretary under the supervision of the President.

75. The income derived from light octroi duties on articles like grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town amounted to Rs. 1,894, as against Rs. 1,162 last year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,225, as against Rs. 3,483 in the preceding year. The excess of expenditure over the income is made good by the State Treasury. The Municipality does its work satisfactorily enough. But in considering applications for building permits a good deal of difficulty is experienced through the absence of any town survey and survey settlement.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

76. There were 50·69 inches of rain received during June, July, August and September; about 9·99 inches in June, 21·23 inches in July, 7·61 in August and 11·86 in September. Only 0·31 inches in October. The annual average for five years is 48·83. So one would think that the monsoon left nothing to be desired, but rainfall is a thing which rarely gets thanks. People complained that the excessive downpours in July retarded sowings, and the comparatively smaller amounts received in the later months affected the yield of the crops. There were good showers in January and March too.

77. The table given below shows that in 17 out of the 20 items noted there, the yield was of twelve annas; whilst in two items it was 14 annas, and in one item it was 10 annas. This reduces the average of the twenty items to 11·9 annas. Last year, out of eighteen items only, ten had an yield of 16 annas recorded against them; and six items gave an yield of 14 annas each. So there is no doubt that the season under report was decidedly inferior to the one preceding it. But as against this we must consider, what we have already noted above, viz., that the area under cultivation was 1,41,048 acres, as against 1,37,787 acres in the previous year. The prices of most of the foodgrains, as can be seen in Appendix XVIII, were higher than in the preceding year. But king cotton rules the market generally and helps to bring the almighty dollar to the producer; and as said already, there was a serious falling off in the area under cotton as well as a decline in the yield (it was only ten annas in the year under report). Added to this was the low price of cotton obtaining in the beginning of the season; prices sprang up only later on; so there is some slight justification for the grumblers and the croakers. But yet it cannot be said to have been a bad year.

Serial No.	Crop.	1913–1914.		1914–1915.	
		Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.	Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.
1	Rice (Paddy)	8,940	12	11,465	12
2	Maize	4,932	16	5,353	14
3	Jowari	5,363	14	5,251·75	12
4	Bajri	2,085	14	1,797·26	12
5	Bavto	95	16	200	12
6	Gram	2,577	12	2,299·25	12
7	Banti	188	16	276·77	12
8	Tuver	2,046	14	2,485·75	12
9	Sesamum	495	16	300·3	12
10	Cotton	14,868	16	11,443·75	10
11	Castor seeds	913	16	1,264·3	12
12	Math	3,533	14	3,047·6	12
13	Adad	1,874	14	2,359·25	12
14	Kodra	8,003	16	4,466	12
15	Samel	2,455	14	4,256	12
16	Chola	136	16	268·75	12
17	Kulthia	43	16	100·5	14
18	Rapeseed	1·12	16	29·8	12
19	Wheat	...	...	17	12
20	Miscellaneous	...	...	2,487·25	12
		58,547·75 equal to 1,37,787 acres.		60,020·5 equal to 1,41,048 acres.	

Prices of Food Grains.

78. The prices of the chief food grains in March 1914 and March 1915 are given in the Appendix XVIII. The Kolis, Bhils, Tadvis, and Naikras, during some months of the year, live on Mohwra flowers and toddy and some jungle roots.

Wages and Labour.

79. The people being mostly agriculturists, indigenous skilled artisans are rarely to be met with. The villagers do not like to do any hard work. Their stamina seems to be very low in spite of their simple, almost natural, life in free open air. Drink is at the bottom of the mischief. We must look to education for an amelioration in their social and economic conditions. But we must wait for long. No violent artificial remedies can do good. *Festina lente.*

80. Wages have been high enough for all classes of workers. But I do not think the lower classes have saved anything. The Railway Contractors have fetched workers from outside, and the State Engineer brings bricklayers and others from Gujerat. But our own people will not improve, so as to retain in their hands here these wages going to outsiders.

Manufacture and Trade.

81. The Ginning Factory at Dhokalia, referred to in the previous reports, is the only one in the State. It is doing fairly well. An inferior sort of coarse cloth is also woven by some low castes. As regards the manufacture of jaggery from toddy the licensee has finally given up the job in this State. He resides in Poona, and his Agent has got very heavy work of this sort on his hands in other districts. So the work in this State has been given up.

82. Forests produce of various sorts forms the main bulk of the exports from this State. They are made to pay an export duty. But the forest produce of other places passing through the State has not been subject to any such duty for many years, as that would be a sort of transit duty.

Export and Import.

83. The figures relating to exports and imports show the effects of the War very plainly ; these figures are given below :—

	Export.	Import.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911–1912	14,89,733	8,30,609	23,20,342
1912–1913	6,02,360	5,71,691	11,74,051
1913–1914	22,88,485	6,39,160	29,27,645
1914–1915	7,83,093	5,67,836	13,50,929

The cotton exported this year was worth only Rs. 3,35,995, whilst in the preceding year the figure was Rs. 14,97,840, a falling off of Rs. 11,61,845. Then we see a big drop of Rs. 3,71,464 in Mowra Flowers and Seeds ; last year the value of their export was Rs. 5,26,532 ; this year it is only Rs. 1,55,068. We need not consider the smaller items here. These two items make up Rs. 15,33,309. Of course the export duties were sure to feel the effect. The duties on exports this year amounted to Rs. 53,361, as against Rs. 1,16,674 last year.

84. Amongst imports the first place is yet held by cloth (Rs. 1,29,648) ; the item under the heading miscellaneous (Rs. 1,60,663) being too vague to be noticed. Next comes food grains (Rs. 52,992), and the third place is taken by oil seeds and sweet oil (Rs. 41,780). This last item requires consideration. Why cannot we make the oil here ourselves ? The oil seeds and oil exported were worth only Rs. 10,339. The food grains exported were worth Rs. 84,022 ; showing that we grow more than enough for our needs.

85. The subjoined table furnishes information about the quantity and value of the imports and exports of various articles. We observe that the export of hides has increased very enormously. In 1912–13 it was 900 maunds, in 1913–14 it was 886 maunds, and 1914–15 it is 4,302 maunds. This may be explained if that can be done without much trouble. The lac industry deserves to be fostered ; of course much depends upon the climatic conditions of each year; but our efforts should be directed to make the yield independent of such conditions, if possible.

Articles.	Imports.									Exports.								
	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.			Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Food-grains	26,079	58,812	34,540	46,221	91,308	52,992	...	...	....	50,351	66,370	55,884	75,532	99,574	84,022	...	...	...
Salt	8,293	6,523	3,344	8,293	6,523	3,344	...	...	...	209	3	11	209	4	11	...	...	...
Cloth	3,490	4,056	5,402	83,768	93,780	1,29,648	4,876	6,212	4,456	2	1	4	66	45	108	1	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	29,661	30,072	29,387	1,61,382	1,70,110	1,60,663	4,299	4,706	4,199	56,107	48,643	81,862	30,307	19,121	28,679	3,895	2,627	2,865
Hides	33	13	7	330	132	80	...	...	...	900	886	4,302	9,000	8,860	43,020	2,547	2,274	3,382
Mohwra flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,064	3,00,260	1,45,088	30,064	3,00,260	1,45,088	3,798	37,548	18,238
Mohwra seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	1,13,136	4,990	1,060	2,26,272	9,980	88	17,575	783
Cotton	3,807	7,836	6,091	19,035	39,180	30,455	...	...	...	64,908	2,99,568	67,199	3,24,540	14,97,840	3,35,995	6,923	31,226	7,132
Ghee	33	443	2	528	7,096	40	...	...	...	921	555	926	14,736	8,880	14,816	967	564	971
Sesamum seeds and oil.	6,436	5,902	4,622	51,448	47,993	41,780	671	620	497	2,896	3,582	994	14,125	18,869	10,339	503	639	237
Timber	3,330	4,504	17,695	1,200	1,600	7,520	...	...	...	17,208	5,992	38,696	4,350	2,150	13,435	644	382	696
Metal wrought and unwrought... ...	447	820	477	8,948	16,405	9,555	95	138	100	48	43	22	960	875	440	...	...	...
Tobacco	3,365	2,899	3,543	23,558	20,293	24,806	766	606	741	44	5	6	308	37	42	...	...	...
Castor Oil Seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169	6,129	6,562	6,638	12,258	13,124	452	866	928
Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	5,871	3,967	38,970	58,710	39,670	5,449	8,563	6,211
Animals	Nos. 7,305	Nos. 6,476	Nos. 4,079	1,74,960	1,42,040	1,00,970	1,517	1,058	939	Nos. 2,244	Nos. 1,706	Nos. 1,680	51,495	34,670	33,420	1,676	1,070	986
Total ...	84,974	1,28,356	1,06,010	5,71,691	6,39,160	5,61,853	12,224	13,340	10,932	2,33,498	8,52,750	4.10,513	6,02,360	22,38,425	7,72,189	26,943	1,03,334	42,429
	Nos. 7,305	Nos. 6,476	Nos. 4,079							Nos. 2,244	Nos. 1,706	Nos. 1,680						

FORESTS.

86. The forests cover an area of about 225 square miles. They are divided into blocks reserved and protected. There are teak trees and other valuable trees also outside these blocks.

Area and Blocks.

87. This Department, as in the previous years, continues to be under an officer, who has served for a long time in the British Forest Department. He has got 5 Foresters and 27 Beat-guards under him.

Establishment.

88. The State has published a set of rules concerning the Forests.

89. Alienees of lands and land revenues have no right to the forest trees within their grants unless a grant thereof is duly proved. All trees in other lands too are held to vest in the State.

Malwans.

90. The Malwans or Sacred Groves are being now gradually utilised.

91. The State gives timber free of cost to the ryots under certain rules. Recently one condition imposed is that the structures must be covered with tiles. For otherwise the timber gets spoiled in a short time. The value of these free grants was Rs. 3,971 this year, as against Rs. 7,428 last year. The smaller number of new settlers is no doubt accountable for much of this decrease.

Forest Concessions.

92. Bamboos, if taken out of the jungles in head loads, are allowed to be taken out free of charge. The jungle people sell such head loads for their subsistence. But such bamboos must be used within the State limits. If exported outside, then, a light export duty is levied on them.

93. People are allowed free grazing and to take grass and firewood to store them up. Wood for ploughs and carts and agricultural implements continues to be given free, of course, under rules to guard against any abuse of the concession. The produce of all trees belonging to the State (except mangoes, rayan and tamarind) including such things as gum, lac, honey and mowra flowers and seeds, are gathered by the people freely and sold to traders, most of whom are Bohras and Ghanchis from the Panch Mahals and some are Banias from Dabhoi.

Free Grazing and other Concessions.

94. The receipts and disbursements of this Department during the year are shown below :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Particulars.	Year 1913–14.	Year 1914–15.	Head of expenditure.	Year 1913–14.	Year 1914–15.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	2,07,239	1,30,554	Superintendence ...	1,544	1,948
Firewood	1,189	1,442	Conservancy ...	3,691	4,039
Bamboos	252	838	Working	1,102	1,158
Grass	7	.....	Reserve Demarcation.	263	21
Rohisa Oil	2,414	2,414			
Timroo Leaves ...	12,002	7,425			
Catechu	5,000	.....			
Date leaves	200	.....			
Fines	220	421			
Lac, Miscellaneous and Royalty ...	815	1,715			
Total ...	2,29,338	1,44,809		6,600	7,166

95. The income this year from the Forest Department is Rs. 84,500 less than in the previous year. This is like the depression in all other branches of business. May God soon give us better times. The usual demand of people to be allowed to cut down the magnificent trees which bring rain to their fields and retain the moisture for the soil of the country and prevents the erosion of the surface of their fields continues. It is hard work to be opposing their desires. Their short-sightedness and ignorance make them look to the immediate small gain in crops that they may obtain ; but they do not think that they may be killing the goose that lays the golden egg for them. One feels inclined to consider if with our spare population it were not better to depend upon forestry for our revenues in preference to agriculture. There is no doubt on the other side that population will go on increasing and for the individual member of the rural population, agriculture, and not forestry, is the best.

Forest Depot.

96. The Udepur Depot was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,026-9-5 whilst its income amounted to Rs. 4,035–4–7. As it is very difficult for private persons to get any timber cut for their use in our jungles here, and there is no trader taking up the business, the State is obliged to continue this sort of business ; but it is to be earnestly wished that some trader may open a depot of his own and thus relieve the State from what is nothing but a trading business.

Forest Fires.

97. The statistics of forest fires show that the fires covered an area of 16 square miles in 39 villages : and the amount of damage is returned at Rs. 5 only ; this is scarcely credible ; but it is something better than the zero that used to be returned in the column of damages in former years. The Forest Officer should look more carefully

into this matter. Punishment is being meted out to villagers who should fail in giving due notice of the fires or in turning out to help in putting out the fires; and the promptness of the forest men in running up to the place has been satisfactory.

98. There was only one case before the Magistrate under the Forest Act; it was not decided at the end of the year. But there were 81 cases departmentally enquired into, in which fines totalling Rs. 420-15-4 were imposed. Last year the number of such cases was only 45. The large increase cannot be easily explained.

99. The work of the Department is satisfactory on the whole, and deserves creditable notice.

EXCISE.

100. The system adopted here is to depute to a farmer the State's monopoly of selling the liquor produced at the State's Central Distillery. So far as the distilling is concerned, we may say that the Contractor is nothing but an Agent of the State to do that work. The farming out system was adopted in all its details from the system in vogue in the British Districts till some time ago; and is very well adapted for the circumstances of our State. Here the State monopoly is transferred to one man whose profits from the consumers are strictly limited by the terms of his contract enforced by rigorous legislation. To divide this monopoly amongst a larger number of men, as is done in what is called the Madras system, is not desirable for this State, for the simple reason that we have not got the requisite number of trustworthy men of standing to whom we can hand over the shops separately.

101. I have already said there are only 24 men in the Abkari Police maintained by the State. We cannot well afford to keep more. But all the other departments also have to help in enforcing the abkari laws. And more than that the Farmer's own men help us very greatly in the matter.

102. The duty realised on the liquor issued from the distillery during the last three years is as below :—

Strength.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60 U. P. ...	32,395	49,761	46,221
25 U. P. ...	9,799	13,622	12,834
Mashaledar.	937	1,313	1,513
Total ...	43,131	64,696	60,568

103. It is a matter for joy that the amount issued this year is less than that issued last year. It may be observed also that the amount of the stronger 25 U. P. issued is nearly one-fourth of the amount of the weaker 60 U. P. There does not seem to be any need for any special steps being taken for the further reduction of the use of the higher strength of liquor. People of their own accord are getting to use the weaker liquor.

104. The people are allowed to tap the toddy trees on paying a light fee of 1½ annas on each tree. Only half the number of trees is taken up as yet, or rather are registered as licensed. It is a most difficult business to control. The Patels are the greatest drunkards and will not help sincerely; the talatis cannot easily go everywhere, and rarely reside in the villages, which often consist of separate huts at a distance from each other.

Opium, Bhang and Ganja.

105. Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants, except in Chhota Udepur, where a private person is employed to make the sales. He is paid a certain fee on the quantities he may sell. Outside the town the Naka Karkuns of the Customs' posts do the work. So there is no such thing as an opium duty to be charged to the retail sellers, who have no concern in the sales, except the trifling commission that they receive; and therefore not much inducement to push on the sales. The income under these heads was Rs. 5,337, as against Rs. 5,659 in the preceding year, and Rs. 5,038 in the year before that. It means that there is no reason to fear any increase. The quantity of opium sold was 256 lbs., as against 304 lbs. in the preceding year; a satisfactory decrease indeed. The other drugs, Bhang and Ganja, were 4 Maunds and 22 Seers. This is a satisfactory decrease all around. Bhang and Ganja are consumed chiefly by the Sadhus and Vairagis and other mendicants who pass through this State in large numbers every year on their way to the sacred Hampheshwar shrine on the Narbuda. The opium rules are given at page 521, Vol. I of the Rewa Kantha Directory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

106. There has been no decrease in the activity of the Department during this year. Various new buildings already on hand were being rapidly pushed on, whilst repairs to roads and buildings took up Rs. 15,810. But no new works were projected during this year of war. The amount spent on wells was only Rs. 636, and a large amount lapsed, as the Thandars had not time to take these repairs in hand. The total expense amounted to Rs. 71,284, of which Rs. 3,155 were for the Engineer's Office. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel, seems to be a reliable and good Officer.

107. The Electric Power House and the Water Works and the Telephones now require notice. It is expected that the Electrical works will pay their own way when in full swing. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 4,649, while the expense of the Electrical Department amounted to about Rs. 11,436, and that on the Water Works to about Rs. 2,325, and that on Telephones was Rs. 542. New Motors etc. for working the pumps at the water works with electricity had been ordered out in March 1914; but the breaking out of the War has delayed the delivery of these, and they were not received even at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

108. Full information under the various preceding headings has been given about the Land Revenues of this State. The accounts of all the departments used to be kept according to the year, which began on the 1st November and ended on the 31st October. This was very inconvenient, as the new year began in the very thick of the crops season, when everybody was engaged with preparing lots of registers and on examining the field crops. So the year is now made to begin with the 1st August. But this report is made in all respects to bring up the figures carefully to the 31st March. Formerly some of the statements used to give the figures up to the 31st October, which made the reports unfit for scrutiny by an outsider. This has been stopped now.

109. The treasury people say that the receipts this year amount to Rs. 5,68,612, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,37,060. This is not very informing, as lots of transfer entries swell the figures.

110. The usual statements about receipts and expenditure are given below :—

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals. 1913–14.	Estimates. 1914–15.	Actuals. 1914–15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,45,681	2,55,800	2,70,159
Forests	2,29,338	1,49,384	1,43,174
Customs	1,04,323	51,000	23,084
Abkari, Opium etc.	71,363	51,333	71,614
Other Receipts	63,054	39,594	60,582
Advances, Tacavi etc.	4,86,743	57,100	7,38,804
Total	12,00,502	6,04,211	13,07,417

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1913–14.	Estimates. 1914–15.	Actuals. 1914–15.
Ordinary...	9,40,283	5,06,327-9-6	14,56,725-11-3
Extraordinary	1,29,599	.....	7,004- 7-9
Total.	10,69,882	5,06,327-9-6	14,63,730- 3-0

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

111. The Hospital at Chhota Udepur is named the "Steele Hospital" in honour of a former Adviser and Dewan, who had done good service. It has accommodation for 9 in-door patients, besides the dispensing room, the room for surgical operations, the separate examination room, store room and the record room. Each year medical stores worth about Rs. 1,200 are supplied to this hospital.

Medical Relief.

112. The Jail Dispensary is under the charge of the officer in charge of the Hospital. Besides this, there are Dispensaries at Jetpur, Kawant, Chalamli and Jhoj. The medicines supplied to these Taluka dispensaries are worth about Rs. 300 on an average for each dispensary per year. A new Dispensary has been opened at Ghelwant to which stores worth over Rs. 500 are supplied each year.

113. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is in charge of the Hospital in the capital town. He is an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University. There is the usual staff to assist him, at the head of which is a qualified Hospital Assistant. There is also a competent nurse. A salaried native Vaidya is also available for such as may prefer him.

114. The work done at the various dispensaries is shown below :—

Place.	Total attendance.		New admissions.		Operations.			
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
						Major.	Minor.	Total
Chhota Udepur ...	28,690	28,714	6,401	6,322	185	6	77	83
„ „ Jail Dis.	244	186	.....	16	...	...	...	...
Kawant	12,500	7,626	2,525	2,180	79	...	61	61
Jetpur...	1,130	6,205	670	1,687	26	...	26	26
Jhoj	1,776	1,711	584	557	13	...	10	10
Chalamli	6,504	4,628	1,552	1,626	58	...	42	42
Ghelwant Dis. ...	.....	1,401	.....	1,401	...	...	63	63
Total	50,844	50,471	11,732	13,789	361	6	279	285

115. It is not to be wondered at that no major operations are performed at the Taluka Dispensaries. The natives are mightily afraid of the knife, and will never easily consent to the higher surgical operations.

116. Malarial fever was not so bad this year as in the preceding year. The Chief Medical Officer reports that next to malarial come diseases of the Respiratory and Digestive Systems and skin diseases. No case of plague has been reported during the year.

Pasteur Institution.

117. No case of biting by a mad dog has occurred during the year under report. Instructions have been given to send such cases to Kasauli for treatment at the expense of the State, if the patient should consent.

118. The total expenditure on these hospitals has been Rs. 11,228, as against Rs. 6,327 last year.

Vaccination.

119. There are two vaccinators operating in this State but working under the superintendence and directions of the British Indian Sanitary authorities. The number of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations is given below for their two divisions including Waghach :—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1912-1913	3,502	25
1913-1914	3,069	26
1914-1915	3,270	30 for southern division, figures not received.

Arm to arm vaccination is now quite done away with, and we are now using the lymph from Belgaum.

120. The figures about population are given in the following table :—

Year.	Population according to census of 1911.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Ratio of 1,000 of population	
					of births.	of deaths.
1910-1911	1,03,635	2,944	1,172	1,772	28·4	11·3
1911-1912	„	2,945	1,145	1,800	29·0	11·0
1912-1913	„	2,282	1,098	1,184	22·3	10·7
1913-1914	„	2,798	1,360	1,438	27·3	13·2
1914-1915	„	2,506	1,018	1,488	24·48	9·9

The ratio of births has been varying rather fitfully. The decrease in the death rate is due perhaps to malaria not having been so very violent this year as in the preceding year.

121. Deaths from accidents are shown below :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
Drowning.	4	10	11	8
Snake-bites.	20	17	12	20
Suicides.	3	1	7	7
Falls from trees.	12	14	16	19
Wild animals.	2	1	3	0
Other causes.	2	7	7	5
Total	43	50	56	59

122. There is a steady increase every year in the numbers given above. Perhaps the reason is the increased efficiency of the police which is apparent in other directions too under the active superintendence of Kumar Saheb Raisinhji.

123. The Veterinary Assistant has sent in a report which is fuller in details than in the previous years. He seems to have treated 501 cases in all, of which 164 were from the State stables, and 337 cases were of privately owned animals. Thrush, colic and lameness appear to be the chief diseases amongst horses, whilst 61 cases of wounds amongst horses, and 254 cases of wounds amongst cattle show that human beings are not so careful about the animal creation as in reason they should be. There was some epidemic amongst the cattle in Kawant Taluka; and out of 650 cases, 300 died. The agricultural stock of the country is not so large as one would desire; there seem to be 40,068 bullocks, and 30,380 cows, and 11,190 buffalo-cows, whilst sheep and goats number only 17,049. The large timber trade of the State requires a greater number of cattle than the people here can spare, and the result, it is said, is that carts from Devgadh Baria are used by the traders, and over 75,000 rupees per annum are earned by these outsiders in this way in the timber and mowra trades of this State.

Veterinary Dispensary.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

124. The return No. XXV refers to public instructions. There were 29 schools in all, as against 27 in the previous year. These are:—

Schools.

1 Anglo Vernacular School at Udepur teaching up to the IVth Standard.
1 Girls' School at Udepur.
1 Girls' School at Kawant.
1 Urdu School at Udepur.
25 Vernacular Schools in the villages (including one at Waghach).

125. The total expense as shown by the Treasury is Rs. 10,387. This includes buildings, furniture, scholarships given direct by the State, etc. The return furnished by the Taluka Head Master shows that out of the above sum, Rs. 8,438 were spent through the Educational Department.

126. The education in these schools is given free of any charge to the parents. But beyond that the State gives scholarships to some students (but not through the Educational Department). Some of these scholars go to Nandod or to Baroda to finish their education. The State contributes Rs. 40 towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room at Godhra.

Scholarships and Donations.

127. Rs. 120 are given every year to provide for furniture, apparatus, prizes etc., besides a contribution of Rs. 300 annually given to the Rewa Kantha Educational Fund. This year a special grant has been given to send a teacher to the Ahmedabad Training School.

Gifts and Prizes.

128. The Deputy Educational Inspector and his Assistant both take a lively interest in the progress of education here; they visit the schools carefully and their reports show good progress all around. This State naturally is not able to meet all their expectations about expenditure on education the British Districts can command local funds and imperial grants which are not to be dreamt of here. But yet on the whole the Deputy and his Assistant deserve to be appreciated for their courtesy and sympathetic behaviour.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

129. The Chhota Udepur Library has been now removed into the very centre of the town. It is a building supplied by the State. For this and for an annual grant of Rs. 200, the townsmen feel deeply obliged to the Rajaji Saheb; for the subscriptions of the Members do not suffice to keep the Library going.

Library.

130. The Club House has been provided with a playing ground recently, and this enables a good meeting to be held there every day. The Guest House is of great use too. It is a fine nice, up to date and well furnished building. The main roads and almost all the public buildings have now been supplied with electric light.

Club House.

131. There is a privately owned printing press at Chhota Udepur. In order to give it encouragement, the State has given a building free of rent. The forms required for the State are almost all printed in this press. No newspaper or periodical is published in it or in this State.

Printing Press.

132. The Sadavrat and Nityadan at Chhota Udepur town have been mentioned in previous years. The Sadavrat is a dole of flour and pulse and various other articles of food to the blind or infirm or destitute or to poor pilgrims. The Nityadan is charity in the shape of money given daily. There are Sadavrats also at Jetpur, Deohat and at Hampheshwar on the Narbuda. The expense is not much, barely Rs. 3,000.

Sadavrat or State Charity.

133. The combined telegraph and post office has been of very great use to the people. There is also a telephone communication between the central exchange station at Chhota Udepur and Dhokalia, which is 21 miles off, and is just near the Bodeli Railway Station. There is connection also with the Thanas at Tejghad, Jetpur and Jabugaum, which are on the road between Udepur and Dhokalia. The Moti Vilas Palace of the Rajaji and most of the public offices at Udepur are also connected with the city exchange.

Telegraph and Telephones.

134. There are five minor post offices in charge of the village school masters. The runners on the Bodeli Udepur route serve the intermediate offices at Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejghad. At Kawant, an arrangement has been made to carry the post daily.

Post Offices.

135. It would not be proper to close this chapter without referring to the extreme interest which the Rajaji Saheb takes in social reforms. The beginning is made with the Rajput castes. From thence it is expected it will make its way to other castes. The Rajputs have signed an agreement that any body found drunk should be fined a certain amount. They have also agreed to abolish the custom of women in open streets singing threnodies and beating their breasts and various other practices which have nothing to do with religion. A set of rules has been drawn up for the purpose, and these are to be enforced by fines. Legislation in such matters can rarely succeed. The movement must come from the people themselves; but the leading of the Ruler is a hopeful initiative in such movements.

Railway.

136. The construction of the railway extension from Bodeli to Udepur has been taken in hand this year by the B. B. & C. I. Railway people.

137. The advanced state of British Indian Journalism makes them take an interest in the welfare of the Native States; and the thoughtful criticisms of leading papers like the Times of India, the Bombay Samachar and the Prajabandhu and others are sure to be of help and deserve all consideration. These kindly sympathetic critics may, however, keep in mind that we have to cut our coats according to the measure of our cloth. If in the previous report we were happy enough to see signs of good financial conditions, in the present report I have shown that matters have not been so bright as one would wish. Now the expenses as fixed in any one year on education and such like matters would be permanent fixtures; and would press heavily in such years of depression.

138. The careful supervision exercised by the Rajaji Saheb over the work of all the departmental heads, and the kindly encouragement given to all coming in official contact with the Durbar have very materially facilitated the work of administration and deserve respectful and cordially grateful acknowledgement.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1914–1915.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31– 3–15	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1– 5–10	31– 3–15	
3	Mr. Chakubhai M. Shah, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	5– 8–12	31– 3–15	
4	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police ...	30– 3–12	31– 3–15	
5	K.S. Khumansinhji Jitsinhji.	Guest Officer. ...	1– 8–11	.....	Died on 27–11–14
6	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Palace Superintendent ...	1– 4–10	31– 3–15	
7	Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji	A. D. C. to the Rajaji Saheb & Fouj Officer ...	1– 8–09	31– 3–15	
8	Mahida Kesarsinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent ...	1– 9–13	31– 3–15	
9	Dr. Shiralli K. Nanjiani, L.M. & S.	Medical Officer....	24–12–09	31– 3–15	
10	Mr. P. L. H. Manning ...	Electrical Engineer	1– 9–13	31– 3–15	
11	Mr. Narbdashanker C. Joshi.	Medical attendant to the Rajaji Saheb ...	1– 3–14	31– 3–15	
12	Mr. Isha Mohomed ...	Acting Forest Officer ...	14– 9–08	31– 3–15	
13	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15– 6–07	31– 3–15	
14	Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel ...	State Engineer ...	2– 9–12	31– 3–15	
15	Mr. Byramji Limjibhoy ...	Tutor to the Young Princes. ...	1–11–12	31– 3–15	

There are no Political Agency officials attached to the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1914-1915.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitaion Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902... ...	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 & 1914 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Land Acquisition Rules	.....		
27	Possessory Suits before Thandars ...	Adopted from the British Mamlatdars Act.		
28	Hostile Traders Ordinances	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1914–1915.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														No Military force entertained.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...														

Chhota Udepur,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1914-1915.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally,	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	155 + 25	2,090	.....	.....	.....	1	.. ...	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	40 + 10	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sub Police Inspectors	1 2 2=5	35 + 10 30 + 10 25 + 10	2,122	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	
Subedar...	1	22	240	.....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	..	.....	
Mounted Constables	7	24	1,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	5	15	559	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
2nd Class Do.	6	13	718	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
3rd Class Do.	6	12	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
4th Class Do.	10	11	815	.....	3	.. ...	.....	.....	3	.. ...	
1st Class Constables	17	10	1,670	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
2nd Class Do.	25	9	2,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
3rd Class Do.	89	8	7,921	1	41	3	2	1	21	.....	
Karkuns, and Faras	1 1 4 4 1 1 1=13	24 14 13 12 10 5 2¼	1,026	2	1	.....	9	.....	9	.....	
Contingencies	..	.....	253	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Total ...	186	.....	22,702	3	56	3	13	2	65	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20+5 15+5	573	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2nd Class Constables...	1	9	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Class Do.	21	8	1,936	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Contingencies	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Paga.										
Risaldar	1	36	494		...	...	...	...	1	...
Dafedars	1 2	16 14	707	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sowars	7 10 5 6=28	13 12 11 10+1	5,353	...	2	...	...	...	24	...
Turiwala	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi and Faras	2	5 and 6	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwadars etc.	...	...	409	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total ...	35	...	7,110	...	2	...	...	...	28	...
Palace and Body guards	65	...	5,367	2	14	...	12	...	45	...
Grand Total ...	310	...	37,838	5	72	3	25	2	143	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	99	94	124	110	124	110	83	102	41	8	66·9	92·7	66·9	92·7	Cases reported direct to the Magistrates are not included herein for the present year. Formerly they used to be taken up in this table.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914-1915.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries on property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chhota Udepur.	1,312	2,990	772	1,122	58.7	37.5	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1913-1914.	Number of cases disposed of during 1914-1915.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Penal Code; Offences under Sections :—							
109-120	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
161-190	1	2	3	12	3	6	5
192-231	...	2	2	2	1	2	1
264-294	...	5	5	1	5	5	5
302-311	1	7	8	5	7	10	9
323-338	4	31	35	36	24	49	10
341-358	...	5	5	6	5	10	2
363-376	...	1	1	...	1	1	Tran
379-382	...	21	21	18	19	44	37
384-389	...	6	6	3	2	5	2
392-402	...	2	2	3	1	9	1
403-409	1	5	6	1	4	6	4
411-420	...	5	5	1	4	9	3
421-440	...	9	9	16	8	21	11
447-462	...	12	12	12	11	14	7
465-477	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
493-498	...	1	1	4	1	1	...
500-502	...	4	4	1	4	9	...
504-510	...	23	23	3	23	41	5
Criminal Procedure Code 109-110	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Total ...	8	142	150	126	125	244	103
Abkari and other Acts	1	31	32	42	27	46	30
Grand Total ...	9	173	182	168	152	290	133

Chhota Udepur,
27th October, 1915.

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1914–1915.

Number of Persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	---	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	---	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	---	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	3	...	...	...	9	---	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	2	1	5	...	10	21	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
sferred to the Political Agent's Court, Godhra																						
1	20	...	7	7	2	37	4	...	...	19	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	---	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	---	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	9	...	11	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	...	1	1	1	7	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	---	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	2	2	...	5	36	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	32	9	18	39	3	103	100	...	...	39	9	7	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	
...	...	...	...	30	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
2	32	9	18	69	3	133	102	...	...	39	9	7	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the		Number of persons dealt with,								Persons disposed of,					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1914-1915,					Total,		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	3	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	8	3	8	.....	...	5	.....	1	2	3	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court,	8	6	.....	8	.....	4	...	.....	11	12	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First Class Magistrate's Court,	130	146	9	139	8	79	...	.....	243	235	74	16	91	8	.....	46	21	
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	19	3	.....	.....	.....	9	...	.....	36	9	.....	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tejgadh 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	13	.....	1	2	18	4	.....	...	25	.....	4	15	.....	.....	6	6	
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	5	.....	7	1	1	...	.....	...	9	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	160	180	9	155	11	111	4	8	293	298	75	27	133	8	1	54	30	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914-1915.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huzur Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1914-1915.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	51	30	78	111	129	141	99	98	30	43	15,338 6 6	6	101	4	67	27	6	1	...	21	13	59	5	9,090-4-7	0-4-13	
Total ...	51	30	78	111	129	141	99	98	30	43	15,338 6 6	6	101	4	67	27	6	1	...	21	13	59	5	9,090-4-7	0-4-13	

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1914–1915.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Value for the present year.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Value for the present year.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Value for the present year.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
District Judge's Court..	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	21	37	2,749 1 1	52	48	2,683 0 2	73	85	5,432 1 3	36	61	3,106 14 11	37	24	2,325 2 4	13	5	6	
Total ...	21	38	3,860 1 1	53	48	2,683 0 2	74	86	5,432 1 3	36	61	3,106 14 11	37	25	3,436 2 4	13	5	7	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and Results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1914–1915.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.											
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1914-1915	1913-1914	1914-1915	1914-1915
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. M. D.
District Judge's Court	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	213-15-6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0-3-23
Total ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	213-15-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0-3-23

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prison.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			Total.						1913-1914.			1914-1915.								
								1913-1914.			1914-1915.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	13	6	19	63	76	139	50	63	113	76	82	158	12·7	4·8	17·5	16·9	5·3	22·2	14	5	19	1,852	23	No prisoner has died in the Jail during the year.

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914-1915.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur...	34	80	14	40	15	36	2	1	...	...	3	3	34	80	Rs. 32,277-2-3	Rs. 61,458-8-0.	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914—1915.

DESCRIPTION.	1913-1914.			1914-1915.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	15	9,433 0 0	84 4 0	36	27,108 4 0	162 0 0	
„ Gifts	2	3,688 0 0	6 0 0	1	373 0 0	2 4 0	
„ Mortgage	14	12,581 2 3	75 8 0	40	33,686 4 0	204 4 0	
„ Miscellaneous	3	6,575 0 0	7 4 0	3	291 0 0	11 4 0	
Total ...	34	32,277 2 3	173 0 0	80	61,458 8 0	379 12 0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	173 0 0	...	.....	379 12 0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1915.	REMARKS.
		1913-1914.	1914-1915.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	1,162 5 7	1,894 0 0	.....	3,483 3 3	3,225 0 0	.....	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenues of the State.

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1914-1915.

STATE.	April, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1914.	July, 1914.	August, 1914.	September, 1914.	October, 1914.	November, 1914.	December, 1914.	January, 1915.	February, 1915.	March, 1915.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	REMARKS.
	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	.....	9-99	21-23	7-61	11-86	0-31	.....	.....	0-34	.....	1-85	53-19	54-84	48-83	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1914-1915.

ARTICLES.	During March (past year) Rate per maund.	During March (present year) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	2 0 0	2 4 0	
Adad	1 10 0	1 12 0	
Mag	1 13 0	2 0 0	
Tal (Sesamum)	4 0 0	2 4 0	
Gram	1 8 0	1 13 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	2 13 0	2 13 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 13 0	2 13 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Rice Superior	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Rice Inferior	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Maize	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Wheat	2 10 0	3 8 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 13 0	2 8 0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	40,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	41,071	.....	41,071	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	9,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	6,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	15,811	15,811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	11,247	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....	.....	3,156	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	71,285	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

DISTRICT.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.									PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
CHHOTA UDEPUR	1913–14	39,528	25,497	2,239	11,419	395	273	17	126	16,146	16,061	...	510	3,250	
	1914–15	40,068	30,380	3,687	11,190	475	272	28	87	17,049	15,796	...	487	3,166	

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Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur ...	32	63,763	9	4,508 +2,808 opium compensation.	8	829	...	...	49	69,100	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 779 at the end of the year.

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Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1915.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-14 to 31-3-15.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-13 to 31-3-14.	NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
				Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	2,16,200 9 4	85,579 12 1	(A) *Tribute*	7,806 0 0	7,806 0 0	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(A) *Land Revenue.*			(B) *Refunds.*					
1. Fixed	2,22,920 12 3	2,08,802 8 7	1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....	2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	42,482 13 11	32,647 6 4	3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Arrears	4,755 4 8	4,231 0 8	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,70,158 14 10	2,45,680 15 7	(C) *Administration.*					
(B) *Forest Revenue.*			1. General Department...	15,412 0 0	13,428 0 0	14,166 10 6	11,956 15 8	
1. Timber duty	1,30,643 12 6	2,07,239 4 1	2. Account Department	1,921 0 0	1,753 0 0	2,728 13 9	1,511 10 10	
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....	3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc ...	6,735 0 0	9,385 0 0	5,385 9 11	7,137 2 1	
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ..	589 2 11	1,188 15 3	4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Miscellaneous	1,850 14 5	1,287 2 2	5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,414 0 0	2,414 0 0	6. Criminal Department	3,317 0 0	3,346 0 0	3,369 1 5	3,004 3 5	
6. Timroo leaves farm	7,425 0 0	12,002 0 0	7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	23,156 0 0	21,610 0 0	21,807 7 9	19,745 2 10	
7. Farm of Catechu	.....	5,000 0 0	8. Record-room Department	1,910 0 0	1,418 0 0	1,801 13 5	1,376 8 4	
8. Grass produce	....	7 0 0	9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	251 0 0	200 0 0	10. Police Department	39,886 0 0	42,260 0 0	36,131 10 10	35,016 13 7	
10. Lac Farm	.....	.....	11. Jail Department	2,846 0 0	3,486 0 0	1,866 13 5	2.010 15 9	
			12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			14. Printing charges	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,900 4 3	4,351 14 1	
			15. Forest Department	8,007 0 0	7,991 0 0	7,167 3 11	6,601 1 8	
			16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0	
Total ..	1,43,173 13 10	2,29,338 5 6						

Customs.							
1. Export duty ... ... } Ijardar's...	11,914 6 6	} 97,478 3 7	17. *Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office*	200 0 0	200 0 0	27 4 0	35 8 0
2. Import duty ... ... }			18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Tolls	11,169 8 11	6,845 5 3	19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Darbari			20. Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23,083 15 5	1,04,323 8 10	21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	3,262 0 0	3,262 0 0	2,853 9 4	2,990 4 4
			22. Tent Department	2,488 0 0	4,272 0 0	1,220 14 7	3,562 1 1
(C) Excise Revenue.			23. Armoury Departmept	606 0 0	620 0 0	2,602 3 2	3,357 5 9
			24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.	9,342 0 0	9,545 0 0	5,413 1 6	6,888 4 5
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty) ...	4,322 2 10	5,240 9 9	25. Paga Department	12,733 0 0	12,208 0 0	15,957 0 11	10,597 14 6
2. Madat Do.	.....	.....	26. Telegraph Charges	.....	.....	148 14 6	552 14 11
3. Country spirit license fee	63,763 7 2	62,584 7 9	27. Custom Department	567 0 0	1,260 0 0	560 14 0	542 2 0
4. Tadi license fee	.....	.....	28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) ...	7,718 0 0	5,061 0 0	4,818 11 11	6,598 9 8
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Gānja.	720 12 9	730 12 10					
6. Duty on sale of Ganja	.....	.....	Total ...	1,44,776 0 0	1,45,705 0 0	1,31,408 3 1	1,28,317 8 11
7. Opium Compensation...	2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0					
Total ...	71,614 6 9	71,363 14 4	*(D) Public Instructions.*	11,604 0 0	11,370 0 0	10,387 0 6	10,042 8 3
(D) Stamp Revenue.			*(E) Dispensary charges.*	7,998 0 0	9,016 0 0	12,435 9 10	7,294 1 3
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamp	4,184 7 6	2,717 9 6					
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...	.....	.....	*(F) Domestic charges.*				
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped	.....	.....	1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	73,975 0 0	61,755 0 0	1,42,636 12 7	83,174 0 0
Total ...	4,184 7 6	2,717 9 6	2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis... ...	28,218 0 0	25,818 0 0	29,121 10 8	26,775 0 0
			3. Domestic servants	5,400 0 0	3,900 0 0	5,646 0 0	4,945 0 0
(E) Law and Justice.			4. Elephant and stable establishment.	38,581 0 0	44,525 0 0	48,124 15 9	37,565 0 7
			5. Minor Raja's education charges ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	.....	.....	6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc charges including special... ...	8,331 0 0	9,009 0 0	12,714 9 6	23,175 6 8
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...	1,259 1 5	1,172 15 6	7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes	.....	.....	4 7 9	1,29,598 8 1
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	9 8 0	5 4 0					
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...	.....	.....	Total ...	1,54,505 0 0	1,45,007 0 0	2,38,248 8 3	3,05,232 15 4
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash	.....	.....	*(G) Religious charges*	8,004 7 6	7,692 5 6	6,408 5 9	6,523 1 8
6. Civil forfeitures	.....	.....					
7. Criminal forfeitures	4 2 0	18 10 9					
8. Civil Court fines	116 11 0	780 13 0					
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	503 9 9	1,442 12 5					
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...	....	.....					
Total ...	1,893 0 2	3,420 7 8					

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-14 to 31-3-15.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-13 to 31-3-14.	NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	REMARKS.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.			*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	.....	1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	3,146 0 0	2,533 0 0	3,155 3 7	2,386 1 4	
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	.....	2. Original works	51,450 6 0	41,967 0 0	38,004 3 1	35,955 3 3	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	95 6 9	162 3 6	3. Repair Do.	18,800 0 0	27,800 0 0	18,570 13 7	11,978 10 10	
4. Jail manufacture	149 12 4	195 14 8	4. Petty works miscellaneous... ...	11,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	11,106 11 7	1,395 7 0	
5. Hide license	.....	.....	5. Survey expense	10,200 0 0	10,525 0 0	7,385 7 4	7,754 12 2	
6. Convicts' labour	60 13 11	17 10 4	6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	9 7 8	Total ...	94,596 0 0	85,525 0 0	78,222 7 2	59,470 2 8	
8. Tribute	481 6 6	1,820 14 3	*(I) Stamp Department.*					
9. Foujvero receipts	3,035 1 5	2,255 9 0	1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0	2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,847 8 11	4,461 11 5	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.			*(J) Pensions.*	340 0 0	340 0 0	1,104 14 5	248 0 0	
1. Pound fees	474 11 3	450 2 11	*(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality..*	4,194 0 0	4,704 0 0	3,304 10 1	3,482 3 3	
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	36 9 9	33 12 0	*(L) Miscellaneous charges:—*					
3. Registration receipts	397 13 6	194 6 0	1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	.....	.....	2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Interest—Miscellaneous	18,166 7 2	14,689 5 9	3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	1,600 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,830 1 0	602 15 0	
(a) On Government securities ...	.....	.....	4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) On loans	.....	.....	5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(c) On kist khelapi	.....	.....	6. Registration charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	20,856 11 1	10,441 6 6	7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education ...	.....	.....	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land..,	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Refunds	.....	.....						

(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	2,268 7 10	1,090 13 6					
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	8,454 12 3	25,544 1 1					
8. Granary receipts	.....	.....					
9. Agricultural receipts	.....	.....					
Total ...	50,655 8 10	52,452 15 9					
Grand Total ...	5,68,611 12 3	7,13,759 8 7					
(H) Debts.							
1. Deposits :—							
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	53,970 12 8	61,405 2 6					
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	1,042 10 6	.....					
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—							
(1) Personal	64,702 12 0	19,466 2 5					
(2) Fajal	.....	58 8 3					
Total ...	1,19,716 3 2	80,929 13 2					
2. Advances recovered :—							
By cash Taccavi	6,480 0 0	7,011 0 0					
By other advances	3,33,930 5 4	2,71,317 11 9					
3. Loans recovered	2,78,678 12 9	1,27,484 8 5					
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....					
Total ...	6,19,089 2 1	4,05,813 4 2					
Total Receipts ...	13,07,417 1 6	12,00,502 9 11					
Grand Total ...	15,23,617 10 10	12,86,082 6 0					

9. Subscription towards Famine Relief fund	.....	.....	.....	.....			
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....			
11. Electrical charges	31,396 0 0	.....	27,730 11 7	1,01,249 12 0			
12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	450 8 0	1,165 0 0	565 3 3	444 5 4			
13. Delhi Durbar charges	.....	.....	.....	.....			
14. Holiday charges, etc....	8,627 10 0	11,637 10 0	10,608 14 0	12,061 5 4			
15. State charges	.....	....	.....	.....			
16. Imperial Relief Fund	.....	.....	7,000 0 0	.....			
Total ...	42,074 2 0	15,802 10 0	47,734 13 10	1,14,358 5 8			
Total of Heads (A) to (L) ...	4,75,827 9 6	4,32,957 15 6	5,37,060 6 1	6,42,774 12 2			
(M) Debts.							
1. Repayments of deposits :—							
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.							
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	61,243 14 9	85,565 6 9			
(c) Of personal deposits							
(d) Fajal Debts	500 0 0	500 0 0	455 5 2	2,630 6 2			
Total ...	20,500 0 0	20,500 0 0	61,699 3 11	88,195 12 11			
2. Advances made :—							
(1) Tagavi	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0			
(2) Other advances...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,95,930 8 9	2,24,274 1 6			
3. Loans given	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,68,965 0 3	1,14,537 2 1			
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	....	.....			
Total ...	10,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	8,64,970 9 0	3,38,911 3 7			
Total Expenditure ...	5,06,327 9 6	4,72,457 15 6	14,63,730 3 0	10,69,881 12 8			
Surplus at the end of the year ...	5,48,722 15 6	5,27,259 14 0	59,887 7 10	2,16,200 9 4			
Grand Total ...	10,55,050 9 0	9,99,717 13 6	15,23,617 10 10	12,86,082 6 0			

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1914–1915.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	6,322	34	11	8	7	8	4,405	0·09 78·66	In-door. Out-door.
Jail Dispensary	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	„
Palace Dispensary	1,401	...	...	...	...	...	5,086	14·4	„
Jetpur Dispensary	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	393	17·0	„
Kawant Dispensary ...	2,180	...	...	...	...	...	555	20·9	„
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	341	12·5	„
Jhoj Dispensary	557	...	...	...	...	...	448	5·12	„
Total ...	13,789	34	11	8	7	8	11,228	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1914-1915.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1913–14.	1914–15.			1913–14.	1914–15.			1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,03,635	2,798	2,506	.....	292	1,360	1,018	.....	342	27.3	24.48	13.2	9.9	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1914–1915.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1913–14.	1914–15.		1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.		
24	26	Boys' Schools	1,270	1,542	838.1	974.9	Rs. 10,387	
1	1	English School	32	45	26.5	25.8		
2	2	Girls' Schools	92	102	59.3	77.5		
27	29	Total ...	1,394	1,689	923.9	1,078.2		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.
Dated the *1916.*

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

TO

W. W. SMART, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1915-1916, together with the usual Appendices.

Your sincere friend,
FATEHSINHJI M.
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the *1916.*

FROM

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1915-1916, together with the usual Appendices.

Every department of the State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kindly support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The following report for the year ending with the 31st March 1916 has been this year delayed owing to my illness during the summer of 1916.

2. The boundaries of the State are as below :—

Boundaries.

North: Devghad Baria and Kathiwara; East: Ali Rajpur; South: partly the Narbuda River and partly Khandesh; West: Shankheda Mewas, Baroda, and Jambughoda.

3. The State has an area of 873 Square Miles, and for revenue purposes it is divided into four Talukas, *viz.*,

Area and Sub-divisions.

(1) Tejghad, including petamahal Dod Sursi.
(2) Jabugam.
(3) Kawant.
(4) Karali.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 1,03,635 persons, which indicates an addition of 45 per cent over the figures of 1901.

Tribute.

5. This State pays tribute only to the Baroda Government. Its annual amount is Rs. 7,805. It receives tanka payment from Ghad and Bhaka and Khareda, which somehow or other have passed away from Udepur. As the ownership of Waghach is in dispute, it is not desirable to say aught about it here.

6. The gross income based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue account for the last five years are as below :—

1911–1912	...	...	Rs. 5,48,915.
1912–1913	...	...	„ 4,37,057.
1913–1914	...	...	„ 7,13,759.
1914–1915	...	...	„ 5,68,612.
1915–1916	...	...	„ 6,58,235.
		Total	Rs. 29,26,578.

This gives an average of Rs. 5,85,315 per year during the quiquennium.

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Class of the State and particulars in regard to the Ruling Family.

7. Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State, and its Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The rule of primogeniture guides the succession to the Gadi, and a Sanad has been granted by the Supreme Government authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption if necessary.

8. The present Chief, Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji, Rajaji Saheb, was born on the 23rd October 1884, and will therefore soon complete his thirty-second year of age. The heir-apparent, Rajkumar Shree Natwarsinhji, is an intelligent and promising young prince of nine years of age now. The second prince, Kumar Saheb Naharsinhji, is seven years of age. The third child, the princess Shree Rajkunwar Bapuba Saheb, is about five years of age. The fourth child, the princess shree Padamkunwariba Saheb, was born on the 21st September 1914. The mother of all these four children, the elder Raniji Saheb Samajkoonwarba Saheb is gone to Heaven now. The second Raniji Saheb gave birth to a princess, shree Rasik-kunwarba Saheb, on the 17th August 1915. This young princess is a very fine looking intelligent child.

9. The Rajaji Saheb's near relatives are his uncles Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji, and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji; and cousin Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji, and cousin Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji, and the sons of Raisinhji and Himatsinhji. Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and has derived great benefit from being sent there. Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji continues to hold the post of Palace Superintendent, whilst Kumar Saheb Raisinhji holds that of Police Superintendent.

Rajaji's Work.

10. As stated in the previous annual reports, the Rajaji Saheb attends office almost every day whilst in town, and carefully looks over the work of every department. All papers of whatever sort are submitted to him for orders.

Chief Events.

11. The Rajaji Saheb paid two visits to Bombay during the year under report. In May 1915 there was a short flying visit to Bombay, but in November 1915 the Rajaji Saheb went there with his entire family for the benefit of their health, and returned from thence on the 1st February 1916. The Rajaji Saheb also paid a visit of condolence to Nandod, and in December 1915 went there with his Bhayats and others to be present at the installation of His Highness Shree Vijaysinhji Maharaj as the Rajaji of Rajpipla.

12. Among the events of the year I may notice the opening of the Shree Samajcoonvarba Women's Hospital in Chhota Udepur town in May 1915. I have mentioned this in last year's report. The other event was the opening of the New Gymkhana, named Shree Fatehsinhji Gymkhana, after the present Rajaji Saheb. Frequent meetings of the people were held during this year for prayers for the success of the British arms in the present war for liberty and civilization, and holidays were observed throughout the Raj on various occasions connected therewith. Appropriate legislation also was

resorted to in consultation with the British Authorities. In the matter of money subscriptions too the State as well as the officials have done their loyal duty according to their means. The effects of the war upon trade, especially the timber trade, have been bad indeed.

13. The construction of the railway between Chhota Udepur and Bodeli is being pushed on energetically under the able and experienced superintendence of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The line is expected to be completed in January 1917, and opened for all traffic in April 1917.

14. The Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, W. W. Smart, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., visited Chhota Udepur in March 1916, and inspected the various institutions in the town.

External Relations.

15. Relations with other States continue to be very friendly. The work of demarcation on our west, north and eastern frontiers has been completed during the year under report. But I may repeat what I have said in previous years about the need of revising the rules relating to extradition. The question of reciprocity in the execution of Civil Decrees has not yet been settled, and there are no definite rules relating to the service of summonses of British Criminal Courts.

Changes in the personnel of the principal officers.

16. The Appendix No. 1 gives the names of the superior officers of the State. Mr. Chakubhai M. Shah died in September, and Mr. Maganlal Ranchhordass, B.A., LL.B., who had much practical experience as a pleader, has been appointed in his place. Mr. P. Manning, the Electrical Engineer, left the State service and Mr. Madhavbhai B. Patel was appointed in his place. He too resigned to go to larger works. Miss Millicent Jervis, L. M. & S., the very able and popular Lady Doctor in charge of the Shree Samajcoonverba Hospital for women, left the State service as she got employment under the British Government. Dr. Miss Regina D'Souza, L.M. & S., has been appointed in her place. Mahida Saheb Kesrisinhji has been appointed Guest Officer, and Mahida Saheb Pratapsinhji in his place as Shikar Superintendent.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Sub-divisions of the State.

17. For the purposes of revenue administration the State has been divided into four Talukas as below :—

(1) Tejghad, including Dod Sursi.
(2) Jabugam, including Jetpur.
(3) Kawant, including Panwad.
(4) Karali, including Wasna.

18. A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these talukas, with a sub-thandar for a portion of the Tejghad taluka. There are two circle Inspectors to help the Kawant and the Jabugam Thandars; and talatis or village accountants carry on the work in the villages with the help of the village headmen. There are no hereditary accountants or hereditary patels. The remuneration is mostly in cash; but some patels are allowed to till their occupancy lands and appropriate a part of the assessment towards their salaries, but this is always on an express understanding that this is only an arrangement for the sake of convenience and gives no right to the land.

19. The revenue patels are also the police patels. It is in contemplation to give them separate certificates of appointment as police patels. But the great majority of them being illiterate, much good need not be expected from any measure for raising their status.

Number of villages.

20. There are 419 "Khalsa" or State villages and 145 "Alienated" villages. The majority of these villages are scattered groups of huts in hills and forests, inhabited by the aborigines.

Rasti and Rani Villages.

21. The land in Karali and in Jabugam and a great portion of that in Tejgad is what is called Rasti, whilst in Panwad the greater part is Rani or forest, and Kawant is entirely Rani.

22. The Survey Settlement was introduced in 68 villages of the Kawant Taluka in the year preceeding the one under report and in 42 villages of the same taluka in the year under report. There remain only 13 villages in the Kawant Taluka now which have not been settled. The survey settlement has been introduced into Karali and Jabugam talukas for some years; Tejghad alone remains to be dealt with. It is hoped that the survey will be completed in 1916–17, and a settlement effected then in Tejghad too. The term of the settlements in Karali and Jabugam expired some time ago; but their periods have had to be extended as owing to paucity of men it has not been possible to take up the work of revision in Karali and Jabugam. Applications have been received from alienated holders also for the introduction of survey settlements in their villages. These will be taken in hand as soon as convenient.

23. The acre is the unit of measure in all these surveyed villages. Elsewhere the Kumbha is yet in vogue. It is equal to 2 acres–14 gunthas.

24. The Survey Superintendent, Mr. Laxmanrao Gabaji, has had experience of his work in the British service as well as in some Native States. He is a hardworking, careful man, and an exacting superior. He had four Classers and 17 Surveyors under him. The work done by them is shown in the following comparative table :—

Year.	Total Cost of the establishment.	Survey Work.			Classification work.			Number of villages in which traverse survey was	
		Number of fields gone over.	Acres worked over.	Cost per acre.	Number of fields.	Acres gone over.	Cost per acre.	Completed.	Left incomplete.
	Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1912–1913	7,526	7,820	16,652	0–2–11½	7,106	27,816	0–0–6	42	22
1913–1914	7,614	7,533	19,182	0–2–8	6,261	20,548	0–0–11	35	5
1914–1915	7,351	4,794	10,230	0–3–3	6,666	36,872	0–0–6¾	28	7
1915–1916	4,719	7,523	14,961	0–2–4	10,842	53,693	0–0–4½	36	1

The result must be held to be satisfactory; and the department deserves credit for the work done.

25. As noted in last year's report the field work to determine the boundaries between this State and others was completed last year; but the paper work of calculations and correcting the various records was completed in the year under report.

Extension of Cultivation.

26. The area of land under cultivation this year was 63,764 Kumbhas, that is some 1,49,845 acres, as against 60,020 Kumbhas (1,41,047 acres) in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,744 Kumbhas or 8,798 acres. The increase may be considered satisfactory enough, if we look to the normal rate of increase during the preceding years in the following table:

Samvat Year.	Area stated in Kumbhas.	Increase stated in Acres.	
1965	49,698		
1966	52,435	6,432	
1967	54,248	4,260	
1968	52,898	3,172	Decrease.
1969	58,159	12,363	Increase.
1970	58,547	912	,,
1971	60,020	3,460	,,
1972	63,764	8,798	,,

27. There was a serious deficit in the rainfall during the monsoon of 1911 A. D., and we see the effect of that in the decline in the area of cultivation during Samvat 1968. The abnormal figure of increase in Samvat 1969 is merely a recovery from the previous depression. Barring such abnormal vacillations we may say that the country shows a steady progress in cultivation; and we may fairly hope for a big jump in the figures on the advent of the railway.

28. The number of agricultural *Vas*, settling in this State during the year under report, was 125; and of non-agricultural *Vas* was 81; whilst 128

agricultural and 109 non-agriculturist *Vas* left the State. The total loss to the State was of 31 *Vas,* This is not a desirable state of things. The revenue authorities have not considered at all what this efflux is owing to; but it requires serious consideration. As pointed out by me in last year's report there has been a downward tendency in the number of our annual gain till in this year we are confronted with an actual decrease. We hold out inducements attractive enough to new settlers. Wages are high enough and the land assessment is moderate, and if in spite of all that, we not only fail but lose our own settled cultivators and labourers, then it is a matter requiring to be probed deep enough to enable us to find out some remedies.

29. The realisations on account of land revenue for the last six years, as given below, show a satisfactory progress :—

Year	1910–1911	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,96,427
„	1911–1912	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,20,424
„	1912–1913	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,31,151
„	1913–1914	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,47,936
„	1914–1915	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,73,194
„	1915–1916	...	...	...	...	...	„	2,83,225

During the period noted above there has been an increase of over 44 per cent.

30. The number of registered occupants was 15,724, against 17,523 in the preceeding year, and 15,973 in the year before that. As we have not adopted the amendments made in 1913 by the Bombay Government in their Land Revenue Code of 1879 which is followed here, we still have registered occupants with us. The figures show a decrease in the number of occupants; but in para 26 above we have seen that there is a steady increase in the area under cultivation. The inference is that the smaller holdings are being replaced by larger ones.

31. There were 827 notices of demand against defaulters issued in this year, as against 904 in 1914–1915, and 1,361 in 1913–1914. This is also a satisfactory feature. Only in the case of 6 out of these 827 coercive action had followed the issue of these notices. No enquiry seems to have been made as to whether these notices were issued on real need or otherwise.

32. Taccavi is rarely asked for; the Bania money lender does not see any good in allowing his customers to be indebted to the State Treasury.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

33. The rainfall during this year was only 39 inches and 30 cents, as against 53 inches and 19 cents in the preceeding year. The average in the previous five years was 48·83 inches. Even this deficient quantity in the year under report was distributed rather unevenly over the season. For after a burst in the first week of May, there was a long break till the 24th June, causing very great anxiety to all. But the later rains did much to save the situation; and the tanks and wells

Rainfall.

received a tolerably good supply. The yield of the cotton crop was 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

34. Cotton is the crop pre-eminently to attract our notice, as it is chiefly this crop that brings in plenty of the almighty dollar into the households of the cultivators and the traders. In the following table the Samvat year 1972 means the year under report :—

Samvat year.	Area of land under cotton in acres.
1968	23,126.
1969	30,051 acres.
1970	34,939 „
1971	26,891 „
1972	28,538 „

This shows an increase of 1,647 acres over the previous year's area under cotton, whilst the increase under other crops is 7,151 acres. If the people have money in their pockets, they will get foodstuffs from anywhere. So if we cannot afford to give bounties and rebates to encourage the cultivation of cotton, at all events we must be careful to do nothing to retard or obstruct it.

35. Last year the increase of the area under foodstuffs was 5,226 acres. This year the area under foodstuffs is 1,17,133 acres, as against 1,04,563 acres in the previous year. The increase in the area under foodstuffs in this year is therefore 12,570 acres, or more than double the increase that we had noticed last year. The cultivation of cotton does not, it seems, interfere in any way with the increase in the area under foodstuffs, and this ought to allay the fears of those who think that an extension of cotton sowings will interfere with the food supply of the State. The very large increase in the area of food crops deserves to be marked also in respect of customs duties. There cannot be the least doubt that if we heavily tax all imports of foodstuffs from outside, then that would be a very great encouragement to our own cultivators, and the increase in the area under food grains would be even greater than what we see now. That is the policy adopted all over the continent of Europe and in America; and England too now seems to be converted to this sort of protection of home industries, whilst Indian thinkers have all along been loudly asking for such protective measures.

36. The imports and exports of food grains afford much food for reflection; but the officials not being in the habit of investigating the causes of such movements, no information has been supplied to enable one to speculate about the fluctuations observed. The following table gives the figures of imports and exports of food grains for six years :—

Year.	Imports of food grains in maunds.	Exports of food grains in maunds.
1910–1911	21,394	1,01,032
1911–1912	55,449	43,526
1912–1913	26,079	50,351
1913–1914	58,812	66,370
1914–1915	34,540	55,884
1915–1916	52,270	39,623

It will be seen that save in the two years 1911–1912 and 1915–1916, our exports of food grains have much exceeded our imports of the same. Both these years were years of scanty rain. So the conclusion is that in ordinary years we grow more than enough of food grains for our own needs. Under these circumstances one would say that the imports should be taxed in order to encourage the growth of foodstuffs still more in the State. The difficulty is that the grains grown here are of the coarser sort, whilst the better class of people use the finer varieties imported from the outside; and these people would clamour against any import duty.

37. I give below the usual table showing the yields of various crops in the year under report:—

Serial No.	Crop.	1914–1915.		1915–1916.	
		Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.	Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.
1	Rice (Paddy)	11,465	12	11,936	8
2	Maize	5,353	14	4,284	14
3	Jowari	5,251·75	12	4,716·75	12
4	Bajri	1,797·25	12	4,172·75	14
5	Bawto	200	12	127·75	8
6	Banti	276·75	12	344·75	8
7	Gram	2,299·25	12	3,752·75	12
8	Tuver	2,485·75	12	2,843·25	8
9	Sesamum	300·25	12	363·25	12
10	Cotton	11,443·75	10	12,144·75	8
11	Castor Oil Seeds ...	1,264·25	12	1,346·25	8
12	Math	3,747·6	12	3,569·5	12
13	Adad	1,259·25	12	2,570	6
14	Kodra	4,466	12	6,742·5	12
15	Samel	4,256	12	3,267	8
16	Chola	268·75	12	279·25	4
17	Koolthia	100·5	14	104·75	12
18	Rapeseed	29·80	12	66·25	8
19	Wheat	17	12	10·5	8
20	Miscellaneous	2,487·25	12	1,121	10
	Total ...	60,020		63,764	

Whilst 17 items out of 20 last year gave an yield of 12 annas; this year only 6 items give an yield of 12 annas; and 12 items this year show a lesser yield. The average yield last year was 12·1 annas, whereas this year it is 9·6 annas. The results compare unfavourably with that of last year; whilst last year's yield was lower than that of the year preceding it. It is to be hoped that in the ensuing year now the labours of the cultivator will be rewarded with better results in this respect. The people passed through the year well enough, showing that on the whole the resources of the country have been well preserved.

Prices of Food Grains.

38. The prices of the principal food grains are given in the Return No. 18. It will be remembered that the aborigines live for months together principally on Mowra Flowers and Toddy and some roots.

39. There are few, if any, indigenous skilled artists. Carpenters of a better sort, bricklayers and such other workers have to be brought from the outside. Even as ordinary labourers the men are very inferior, as is to be expected from their tendency to drink and poor living. The various tribes of these people care for little else if they get a little food, wine or toddy to drink and a woman to dance with.

Wages and Labour.

40. Wages have been high enough, but thrift is not a characteristic of these people. There have been various causes contributing to the development of this trait. But the school master is abroad and we must trust to Providence to bless our efforts with success in the uplifting of these people.

Manufacture and Trade.

41. The Ginning Factory at Dhokalia has been referred to in previous reports. There is another going to be built at Jetpur; and a cotton press is also going to be erected at Dhokalia.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

42. An export duty is levied on the forest produce taken out from the State forests. Goods from other places merely passing through the State go duty free, as all transit duty is forbidden.

43. The subjoined table shows the quantities and values of the articles imported into, and exported from, the State. The imports do not show such violent fluctuations as do the exports.

Articles.	Imports.									Exports.								
	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.			Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Food-grains	58,812	35,440	52,270	91,308	52,992	7,880	...	...	...	66,370	55,884	39,623	99,574	84,022	59,451	...	...	...
Salt	6,523	3,344	9,753	6,523	3,344	9,753	...	...	...	3	11	30	4	11	30	...	...	...
Cloth	4,056	5,402	10,802	93,780	1,29,648	2,59,248	6,212	4,456	5,033	1	4	12	45	108	288	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	30,072	29,387	22,612	1,70,110	1,60,663	1,23,500	4,706	4,199	3,501	48,643	81,862	73,949	19,121	28,679	35,032	2,627	2,865	4,109
Hides	13	7	42	132	80	420	...	...	...	886	4,302	1,823	8,860	43,020	18,230	2,274	3,382	4,730
Mahuda flowers ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,260	1,45,088	2,66,721	3,00,260	1,45,088	2,66,721	37,548	18,238	33,379
Mahuda seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,136	4,990	18,776	2,26,272	9,980	37,552	17,575	783	2,964
Cotton	7,836	6,091	...	39,180	30,455	...	...	...	...	2,99,568	67,199	2,11,092	14,97,840	3,35,995	10,55,464	31,226	7,132	26,893
Ghee	443	2	45	7,096	40	680	...	...	...	555	926	591	8,880	14,816	9,456	564	971	622
Sesame seeds and oil.	5,902	4,622	4,294	47,093	41,780	34,332	620	497	412	3,582	994	1,882	18,869	10,339	6,458	639	237	363
Timber	4,504	17,095	24,393	1,600	7,520	8,720	...	...	...	5,992	38,696	20,195	2,150	13,435	4,886	392	696	725
Metal, wrought and unwrought... ...	820	477	230	16,405	9,555	4,600	138	100	32	43	22	35	875	440	70	...	...	...
Tobacco	2,899	3,543	2,881	20,293	24,806	20,167	606	741	606	5	9	4	37	42	33	...	...	...
Castor Oil Seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,129	6,562	11,915	12,258	13,124	23,830	866	928	1,675
Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,871	3,967	4,485	58,710	39,670	45,350	8,566	6,211	6,581
Animals	No. 6,476	No. 4,079	No. 3,016	1,42,040	1,00,970	70,000	1,058	939	612	No. 1,706	No. 1,680	No. 1,318	34,670	33,420	29,545	1,070	986	1,043
Total ...	1,21,880 Maunds	1,06,010 Maunds	1,27,322 Maunds	6,39,160	5,61,853	6,10,201	13,340	10,932	10,196	8,51,044 Maunds	4,10,513 Maunds	6,51,133 Maunds	22,88,425	7,72,189 Import	15,92,396 Duties	1,03,334 13,340	42,429 10,932	83,084 10,196
															Rs.	1,16,674	53,361	93,280

44. The vagaries of the figures about cotton may be noticed here. During the last three years the areas under cotton together with the yield thereof and the amounts exported are shown below :—

Year.	Area.	Yield in Annas.	Maunds exported.
1911–1912.	23,126.	.....	2,25,835.
1912–1913.	30,051.	14	64,908.
1913–1914.	34,939.	16	2,99,568.
1914–1915.	26,891.	10	67,199.
1915–1916.	28,538.	8	2,11,092.

The years 1912-1913 and 1914–1915 show very poor figures. The scanty rainfall of 1911 did not affect the year 1911–1912. In 1912–1913 the rainfall amounted to 55 inches; and the area was much larger than before; and yet the exports were very small. The increase in this year over last year's area is only six per cent; the yield is less than last year's as estimated in annas; and yet the amount exported is three hundred per cent more.

45. It is difficult to understand why tobacco worth over Rs. 20,000 should be imported from outside. The people in Karali and Jabugam may try the experiment of growing it here. It is a richly paying crop; and the revenue authorities may well give some attention to it. The lac industry being in the hands of the aborigines is bound to go on fitfully according to the changes of the weather.

46. The cotton exported this year was worth Rs. 10,55,464, that is, it brought so much money into the State. The next productive item is Mowra which brought in Rs. 2,66,721 for the poor mowra gatherers and the traders in mowra. The third place is held by grains of which the exports were worth Rs. 59,451, and lac comes fourth with a figure of Rs. 45,350.

47. There has been an improvement in the volume of the trade of the State; but, as will be seen from the following figures, it is not so satisfactory as one would desire.

Year.	Import. Rs.	Export. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1911–1912.	8,30,609.	14,89,733.	23,20,342.
1912–1913.	5,71,691.	6,02,360.	11,74,051.
1913–1914.	6,39,160.	22,88,485.	29,27,645.
1914–1915.	5,57,836.	7,83,093.	13,50,929.
1915–1916.	6,16,634.	16,17,646.	22,34,280.

FORESTS.

48. The area under forest is about 225 square miles. The forests are classed as reserved and protected. Teak and other valuable timber trees are to be found also outside the State forests.

Area and Blocks.

49. The Forest Officer, Mr. Issakhan, has served for a long time in the British Indian Forest Department, and is a zealous and hardworking man. He has five foresters and 27 beatguards and 1 Depot keeper under him.

50. The State has got its own forest rules.

51. Alienees of lands and land revenues have no rights to the trees within their villages unless they duly prove a grant thereof. All trees otherwise are held to be State property.

Malwans.

52. The Malwans or Sacred Groves are now being gradually reduced in size. A small amount of forest around the shrines ought to suffice, and that is what is now allowed in place of the large groves formerly assigned to the shrines.

Forest Concessions.

53. Timber is given free of cost to the ryots under certain rules. It is now made a condition that the building must be covered with tiles and not with thatch, as otherwise the timber gets rotten soon. This year the value of such grants amounted to only Rs. 1,924, as against Rs. 3,971 in the previous year, owing to the very small number of new settlers.

54. People are allowed to take out free of charge bamboos in head loads and to sell the same for their subsistence to traders. These latter, if they export the bamboos out of the State, have to pay a light export duty.

Free Grazing and other Concessions.

55. People are also allowed free grazing in the State lands. They can also carry away grass and firewood and store it up or sell the same. Wood for carts and ploughs and agricultural implements is given free, subject to rules to guard against any abuse of the concession. The produce of all trees belonging to the State (excepting mangoes, rayan and tamarind and the juice of the toddy trees), such as gums, lac, honey and mowra flowers and seeds, is collected by the people free of any charge, and then sold to traders, most of whom are Bohras and Ghanchis from the Panch Mahals and some are Banias from Dabhoi.

56. The receipts and disbursements of this Department are shown below :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Particulars.	Year 1914–15.	Year 1915–16.	Head of expenditure.	Year 1914–15.	Year 1915–16.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	1,30,554	1,66,735	Superintendence.	1,948	2,105
Firewood	1,442	2,352	Conservancy.	4,039	4,055
Bamboos	838	821	Working, cutting, etc.	1,158	1,323
Grass	.....	.....	Reserve demarcation.	21	.. ...
Rohisa Oil ...	2,414	2,401			
Timru Leaves ...	7,425	10,576			
Catechu	.....	3,751			
Date Leaves ...	.....	251			
Fines	421	548			
Miscellaneous items including lac and royalty	1,715	2,516			
Total.	1,44,809	1,89,951		7,166	7,483

57. The gross receipts this year were better by Rs. 45,142 than those of the preceding year, but yet were far less than those of 1913-1914. But no substantial improvement is to be expected whilst the war lasts.

58. The income from the tax on toddy trees is credited to the general revenue under the head of excise.

59. The cost of the department, Rs. 7,483, is not much, being only 3·9 per cent of the total income. The net increase is Rs. 1,82,468.

Forest Depot.

60. The State has yet to maintain a depot at Chhota Udepur for the sale of timber. No private trader has yet taken up the business, and so for the convenience of the people this depot will have yet to be continued for some time. The cost of this depot was Rs. 1,275, whilst the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 6,680; so it has made a profit of Rs. 5,405.

61. The *Patidars* yet continue their demands to cut down the trees in their fields. As the people at large have a right to take the produce of these trees, the holders of the fields naturally wish to cut down these trees on the pretext that the shade obstructs the growth of cotton plants. Our population is not yet so dense that we must give up forests in favour of tillage. The advantages of having a large number of trees, especially such magnificent trees as Mowras, are not realised at all by these people.

62. The system of departmentally dealing with offences like unlawfully cutting down the trees, or failing to help in putting out jungle fires, or not observing the rules and conditions of forest contracts, is working well enough. There were 172 offences dealt with departmentally; the total of the fines thus inflicted was Rs. 547; whilst the damage done by these people was Rs. 733 in amount. Only one forest offence case was tried in the Magistrate's Court.

Forest Fires.

63. The return of forest fires does not show how many fires had taken place; but the fires extended over 9·50 square miles in 56 villages, and the amount of damage done was Rs. 71 only.

64. The department on the whole has done well indeed.

EXCISE.

65. The State's monopoly of distilling and selling country liquor is given out to an Abkari Farmer on what is called the minimum guarantee system. This system was adopted in all its details from the system that was in force in the Bombay Presidency until the latter adopted the so called Madras System. This latter is entirely unsuited for our State for the very simple reason that it is almost impossible to obtain individual shopmen of a trustworthy character and good status. I have already described the character of our illiterate aboriginal population.

66. There are 2 Inspectors and 22 Constables in the Abkari Police; and this force is under the Police Superintendent. The private Inspectors of the Abkari Farmer also give very good help in detecting offences and preventing illicit distillation, for which the hilly nature of the country affords very great facilities.

67. The duties realised during the last three years are as under :—

Strength of Liquor.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60 Under Proof.	49,761	46,221	42,943
25 „ „	13,622	12,834	12,675
Mashaledar.	1,313	1,513	1,530
Total. ...	64,696	60,568	57,148

It is a matter for joy that during these three years the quantity of liquor issued has been steadily declining. This shows that there is no need for raising our duty or selling rates any further. Perhaps bad seasons have had as much to do with this reduction in consumption as any thing else. The quantity of the weaker liquor (1,14,515 gallons) is nearly six times greater than that of the stronger liquors (18,941 gallons).

68. The people are allowed to tap the toddy trees on taking out a license each year under which they have to pay a light fee of three annas for each tree. Only about half the number of the trees are thus on the registers. The difficulty of control in this respect is very great, as the Patels themselves are the chief offenders, whilst the Talatis cannot manage at all to go to every place.

Opium, Bhang and Ganja.

69. Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants, except in Chhota Udepur town itself where a private person is employed to do the work. All these are paid fees according to the quantities they may sell. Outside the town of Chhota Udepur, it is the customs duty Karkun who is employed to sell these drugs. But whilst there are 26 such customs posts only nine are used as places for sale; so we have only nine shops for the sale of these drugs. There is no fear of these sellers doing anything to encourage the consumption of these drugs. The quantity of opium sold during the year was 272 lbs., as against 256 lbs. in the previous year, and 304 lbs. in the year before that. This slight increase of about sixteen pounds took place in spite of the price of opium having been raised from Rs. 17–8–0 to Rs. 20–0–0 per lb. The total sales of these intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 5,362 in value, as against Rs. 5,337 in the preceeding year, and Rs. 5,659 in the year before that. Bhang and Ganja are used chiefly by the mendicants, Sadhus and others who pass every year in large numbers through the State on their way to the sacred Hanpheshwar Shrine on the banks of the Narbuda.

PUBLIC WORKS.

70. The activities of this department have not slackened during this year. A new Gymkhana building named the Shree Fatehsinhji Gymkhana was finished and opened for use in the course of this year. The building of the villa at Jetpur is being rapidly pushed on; and quarters are being built at Jetpur for the Thana clerks and other servants in view of the contemplated transfer of the Thandar's head quarters from Jabugam to Jetpur. New buildings cost about Rs. 84,714; wells over Rs. 1,000, and a large

amount of the grant for wells lapsed as the Thandars could not find time to do the work; repairs to buildings cost about Rs. 9,295; whilst roads cost about Rs. 12,766. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,21,613. The head of the department, Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel, seems to be a reliable officer and good worker.

71. There is not much to say about the Electric Power House and the Telephone service and the Water Works. The electric motors for the water works have been received and put to work. A new telephone line is being laid from Udepur town to Kawant and Panwad. The only Taluka town now not connected by telephone with the capital town is Karali. But it is intended to bring that place too within the system and then, if funds should allow it, the isolated police stations also will be given telephones. The treasury accounts show an expense of Rs. 19,290 under these heads.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

72. Full information on all heads of revenue (save that in the Judicial Department) has been given in the preceeding chapters. The Revenue department is under the Chief Revenue Officer, Mr. J. D. Mehta, who is doing hard, good and useful work. The Survey Department and the Forest Department correspond often through him; and he supervises the Record Office and acts as the President of the Town Municipality; and is in charge of all the estates taken under State management, and is also a District Magistrate and a District Judge. Luckily there is no judicial business except looking through and preparing returns, to interfere with his varied administrative work.

73. The former system, which obtained I think everywhere, of giving in the returns figures up to only the 1st November, whilst the report purported to be up to the succeeding 31st March, rendering the accounts almost unintelligible, has been altered since the last year, and the accounts here are now given from 1st April to 31st March, corresponding with the exact year under report.

74. The total income was Rs. 6,58,235, and the total expenditure Rs. 9,58,446, this latter including Rs. 3,00,000 paid for the railway.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

75. In Appendix No. II are shown the enactments in force in this State. The British Indian Enactments mentioned therein are followed of course with the necessary changes. There is a large body of circulars issued from time to time, and it is now contemplated to include them all in one compendium. The various rules and byelaws have been collected for the purpose.

Legislation.

Gun Licenses.

76. New and very stringent Arms Act Rules have been introduced in the course of this year. The number of firearms licenses held by the people was 57.

Military Force.

77. There is no Military Force here in the true sense of that word. Hence the various columns in Appendix III show blanks except for the guns kept for saluting purposes. There are no regular gunners employed; but on the few occasions when salutes are fired, men who can load and fire the guns, are borrowed from the Police or anywhere.

Police Force.

78. Appendix IV relates to the Palace and Body Guards and the Police. The footguards furnish guards for the Palace, the Treasury, the Huzur Office and various other public buildings. The mounted guards mostly do duty as escorts and messengers. The mounted Policemen do work only under their Police Officers. The regular police and the Abkari Police are under the control of the Police Superintendent. There are 1 Inspector, and 6 Sub-Inspectors under him in the regular Police Force. One of these Sub-Inspectors has been added only lately, and it is in contemplation to add a seventh one too. The object is to render the areas under each police station as small as possible, so that the people may have facilities for going there and the Officers in charge thereof may have easier limits within which to work out their investigations into offences. There are 26 Police outposts. In the Abkari Force, there are 2 Inspectors and 22 men.

79. Great difficulty is experienced in getting really good men for the Police; and there are vacancies which are hard to fill up. Their salaries have been raised to keep them out of the way of temptations. All efforts that we find possible are being made to instil drill and discipline into them, and their dress and accoutrements are being well looked after.

80. The expenditure on the regular Police amounted to Rs. 25,348, whilst that for the Abkari Police was Rs. 2,697.

81. Roughly speaking there is one policeman to every 600 of the population, and to every five square miles of territory. But we have got a very long frontier with a very wild population on the other side of it; and the country on the north and east and south-east is wild and rugged. Even as it is the Police Superintendent complains that he has not enough men to place in each of the 26 outposts. The main bulk of the population, however, consists of the Kolis who are mild, indolent and peaceful by nature. In the vast majority of offences by these people, it is found that the crime was committed when under the influence of some intoxicating liquor. The police report says that the majority of thefts, etc. are committed by outsiders. But, then, they must have been caught within our limits, for otherwise the extradition papers do not support this allegation.

Working of the Police.

82. We consider Appendix No. V to see the result of the work of the Police.

Year.	Number of offences investigated by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number sent up for trial.	Number of convictions.	Percentage of convictions	
					on number arrested.	to number sent up.
1910-11	64	85	85	63	74·7	74·7
1911-12	92	78	78	51	65·5	65·5
1912-13	109	137	134	79	57·3	58·9
1913-14	99	124	124	83	66·9	66·9
1914-15	94	110	110	102	92·7	92·7
1915-16	98	126	124	82	65·07	66·1

83. The percentage of convictions has fallen rather abruptly. Out of 124 accused sent up by the Police, 82 were convicted, and 42 were acquitted or discharged. The Police returns show that in 15 cases there was a compromise, and in one case in which there were 17 accused persons, all were acquitted through negligent management of the case. This accounts for 32 out of 42 acquitted or discharged. So the result after all is not so very bad as it at first sight appears.

84. In this year 98 cases were reported to the Police, out of which 28 have remained undetected; that is nearly 28·5 per cent have remained undetected.

Stolen Property.

85. Appendix VI refers to stolen property. During the year under report the value of such property was Rs. 10,759, as against Rs. 2,989 in the previous year; the value of the property recovered was Rs. 6,358, as against Rs. 1,122 in the previous year; the percentage is 59·1, as against 37·5 last year. The Police report complains bitterly that the ignorant population of the State render no help to the Police in the detection of crime; and as it is generally outsiders who commit thefts and such other offences against property, it is thought not very bad that a goodly percentage remains unrecovered. But for this purpose it would be better to note down what proportion at all events of the detected offences is by outsiders, and, in the case of unrecovered property, in how many cases there is reasonable ground to ascribe the offence to outsiders.

86. The Police report is again not clear as to whether the property recovered was the property stolen during the year or included any property stolen in the previous year. The Police ought now to keep this in mind.

Serious Crimes.

87. There were 3 cases of murder. 2 of culpable homicide and 2 of dacoity in the year under report. This is a very good record as regards crimes of violence. The Magisterial return, Appendix VII will show the details at greater length.

88. The number of cases under Section 376 Penal Code is 4 this year; not very desirable; but cannot be helped; the number of cases involving theft is only 90. This is very satisfactory. The number of offences against the law of marriage is 6, and the number of offences under Sections 504–510 (threats, insult, etc.) is 19. It is difficult to say if this latter class shows a bad tendency towards litigiousness; or is a good safety valve for disturbed passions, tending to prevent violence which may bring the Police on the scene.

89. The Police Superintendent is exercising a strict control over the discipline and the police work of the force as will be seen from the fact that 5 persons were dismissed and 68 fined and 3 degraded during the year. This will continue for some time if we look to the sort of people from whom the Police has to be recruited. The punishments are mostly for absence without leave or overstaying leave. There are 72 men who can read and write as against 92 who are quite illiterate; and 20 vacancies were unfilled at the end of the year. There is no doubt there is a steady visible improvement in the character of the force.

90. But unceasing efforts must be made to impress on them that mere results do not matter so much as good honest conduct and ordinary ability on the part of the Police. During the year under report, not only in the Police, but in all other branches of the service anxious care has been taken to make immediate strict enquiry upon the slightest complaint or information of any misconduct and to take proper notice of the culprit. With a populace like ours it is quite clear that there can be no comparison between the ability of a body of servants to defend themselves successfully against false charges and the ability of the ordinary villager to bring a false charge, or even a true charge, against a servant to a successful end.

Abkari Police.

91. The Abkari Police is under the Police Superintendent. They are assisted by the private Inspectors of the Abkari Farmer. It is very difficult to detect abkari offences owing to the rude hilly nature of the country. But yet there is no doubt that here too the work of detecting offenders has been more energetic than usual.

Arms.

92. The Police constables have got no swords; perhaps they do not require many. But they must be given good firearms which are badly needed on the frontier outposts. They have got an inadequate number of muskets now, and these too of a very inferior, unreliable sort.

Village Police.

93. The village Police is not as much under the control of the Police Superintendent as it is in the British Districts. The Revenue Patel is appointed to be the Police Patel. There are no Matadars or Watandar Patels in this State. A large majority of these Patels consists of illiterate persons. But they take a pride in their position and work and render useful service on the whole.

94. On the whole the department and its head deserve credit for the work they have done during the year; and the steady efforts at improvement that they make in the interests of the public.

95. A department akin to the police is that of the mounted and foot guards, already noticed. The Fouj officer, Mahida Saheb Ranjitsinhji, is in charge thereof as well as of the carriage and Stable Department, the Tent Superintendent's Office, the Furniture Office and the Band. He takes great pains with his work, and has been doing good service. The guards get very little leisure from their varied duties, but yet their training is steadily improving.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

96. (*a*) The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb, assisted by the Dewan, represents the Local Government as well as the High Court and the District and the Sessions Courts of the British Districts in respect of all sorts of Civil and Criminal matters.

(*b*) Then comes the District Magistrate invested with extra powers under the 30th Section of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also an Assistant Sessions Judge. He is also the Chief Revenue Officer of the State. In civil matters he is empowered to try original suits of value over Rs. 3,000, and to hear appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish. He is also the President of the Chhota Udepur Town Municipality.

(*c*) The Nyayadhish is also a First Class Magistrate in civil matters, he hears all sorts of suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Nyayadhish and the Revenue Officer are also invested with different powers under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. The Nyayadhish is also appointed to be an Alienation Enquiry Officer to investigate into claims to hold lands entirely or partially free from assessment.

(*d*) The various Thandars are all 3rd Class Magistrates, but only 2 of them have been invested with powers to try cases.

97. The work done by the various Courts is shown below :—

Court.	Balance on 31st March 1915.	Received during 1915-1916.	Total No. of cases.	How disposed of.		
				Decided.	Committed to sessions.	Balance on 31st March 1916.
Huzur Court	3	10	13	12	.....	1
Asst. Sessions Judge's Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3	10	13	12	.....	1
District Magistrate's Court	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....
1st Class Magistrate's Court	21	204	225	208	10	7
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tejghad 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	6	24	30	27	.....	3
Total ...	27	256	283	263	10	10
Grand Total ...	30	266	296	275	10	11

98. The number of persons involved was 459. Of these 231 were convicted, and 105 discharged or acquitted; whilst 100 were not sent up to the Courts at all, or not proceeded against for want of proof or other causes.

99. The cases heard by the Courts are classified as below:—

	Previous Year.	This Year.
Under the I. P. Code	149	176
„ „ Abkari Act	14	80
„ „ Forest Act	1	1
„ „ Cattle Trespass Act	5	8
„ „ Gambling Act	2	3
„ „ District Police Act	5	1
„ „ Opium Act	0	0
„ „ Land Revenue Code	2	1
„ „ Criminal Pro. Code, Chapter VIII ...	1	3
„ „ Arms Act	2	8
„ „ Other Acts	1	2
	182	283

100. The large increase in the number of Abkari Cases deserves notice. It is to be hoped that this activity will be kept up in the future too.

101. The results in extradition cases are shown below:—

Surrenders to this State.

From which State.	No. of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur	1	1	0	0	Sec. 392 I. P. C.
„	1	1	0	0	„ 457-380 „
„	1	1	0	0	„ 403 „
„	1	1	0	0	„ 428 „
Wadia, Sankheda Mewas	1	1	0	0	„ 457-380 „
Balasinor	1	1	0	0	„ 384-161-323 „
Amod in Broach District.	1	1	0	0	„ 406 „
Jambughoda	4	4	0	0	„ 379 „
Baria...	1	1	0	0	„ 457-380 „
Rajkot in Jhalawar in Kathiawar	1	1	0	0	„ 468,471, 109 417 „ 511

102. *Surrender by this State.*

To which State.	No. of persons surrendered.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
Barwani ...	3	2	1	0	Demanded under Sec. 380–392 but convicted under Sec. 395 I. P. C.
Sankheda in Baroda ...	3	0	3	0	Sec. 457-380 I. P. C.
Wadia in Sankheda Mewas	1	1	0	0	Sec. 380-457 I.P.C.
Total ...	7	3	4	0	

103. One is surprised to see that there are no appeals in these criminal cases. Only in 1 case was there a Revision Petition to the Huzur Court and that was rejected. What the causes of this state of things may be, is difficult to say. But one thing is clear; the majority of the accused persons are perhaps too poor to pay the expenses of two Courts.

CIVIL COURTS.

104. There is a Nyayadhish or Subordinate Judge in Chhota Udepur having jurisdiction over the whole area of the State in respect of civil suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Revenue Officer as Civil Judge has original jurisdiction in suits above Rs. 3,000 in value; and appellate jurisdiction over the decrees passed by the Nyayadhish. The present Nyayadhish is a pleader with some experience in the British Courts, and is a hardworking careful man.

105. The Thandars are all invested with summary powers to award possessions and to issue injunctions on the lines laid down in the Mamlatdari Act of the Bombay Presidency. In future, the result of their work will be included in this report.

106. The Thandars also hear rent suits under the Land Revenue Code. It can hardly be said that this sort of work is connected with the Judicial Department, under the arrangements in force in British India. But the figures under this jurisdiction must appear in some part or other of this report. In so far as the Revenue Officers judge between parties and parties and make awards of property from one party to another, it is clearly a judicial act, though the ordinary judicial tribunals may have nothing to do with the business. It would seem therefore that these cases should be placed in this chapter relating to the protection of rights public and private.

107. There was only 1 civil appeal this year, and that was to the District Judge. The reason why there are not more civil appeals requires to be considered.

108. As regards suits there were 78 new instituted during the year, and these added to a balance of 43 from the previous year make a total of 121 suits before the Courts. Of these, 100 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of only 21 undecided cases at the end of the year. The 78 new suits filed during the year involved property worth Rs. 8,035. Amongst these 78 suits, 4 were for land and 69 for money. There was only one suit above Rs. 1,000 in value. The Appendix No. X will show the figures for the previous year. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 4 days; or 154 days, as against 133 days in the preceeding year.

109. Appendix XI shows that there were 57 execution cases before the Court, as against 85 in the preceeding year; and the number of disposals was 45, as against 61 in the preceeding year.

110. The Nyayadhish Mr. Chakubhai died in August 1915 after an illness of some months, and a successor to him was appointed in October 1916.

111. The Nyayadhish and the various Thandars are all Registering Officers. The number of documents registered was 206, as against 80 in the preceeding year; and 34 in the year before that. The value of the property embraced by the deeds was Rs. 1,25,519, as against Rs. 61,458 in the preceeding year. It is difficult to account for this very large increase. There were 80 mortgages and 113 sales. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 982.

JAIL.

112. There is only one jail and that is situate in Chhota Udepur town. There is a subjail at Jabugam for convicts sentenced to not more than one week's imprisonment.

113. The jail at Udepur is a commodious place, containing 21 cells and 4 rooms. The rooms are used for the Jailor's Office and for the guards and stores and the jail dispensary respectively. In the large compound there is accommodation provided for the Jailor and the guards. The cells are commodious and airy with a fine open garden in the centre and open spaces all around. Eighty to ninety prisoners can be well accommodated there at a time. One more cell is that reserved for lunatics. As the average daily number was 26, there was no inconvenience regarding the accommodation of the prisoners.

114. There was no female prisoner; nor any juvenile offender; no death amongst the prisoners; and no fire in the jail. Once a convict evaded the guards during the evening meal time, and taking up a bamboo from a weaving loom scaled the walls and though badly injured by the broken glass pieces on the top of the wall, jumped down and escaped. He was recaptured the next day.

115. There were 92 undertrial prisoners in the jail during the year. The number of convicts was 131. Out of these, the Jailor says, 84 were cultivators and 36 labourers. There remained 27 convicts in the jail at the end of the year.

116. The number of convicts was 131, as against 76 last year; this shows an increase of 55. We need not speculate about the cause of this; but the year was not at all abnormal as regards crime.

117. The total cost was Rs. 2,014; this gives an average of Rs. 0-3-4·5 on each prisoner. The earnings from the work of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 139; and the cost of the materials used by them was Rs. 109, showing a profit of Rs. 30 in round figures.

118. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the jail. The jailor is an old servant with a long experience of jail work which has been done well enough in this year. The death rate being at zero is due perhaps to the paucity of long term prisoners, quite as much as to good care on the part of the jail officers.

MUNICIPALITY.

119. The Municipal Committee for the town of Chhota Udepur consists of three official and three non-official members with the Revenue Officer as the President. The administrative work is done mostly by the Secretary under the orders of the President.

120. The income from town duties was Rs. 1,232, and the water cess gave us Rs. 1,107; the total income was Rs. 2,475. But it must be remembered that the water works annually cost us over Rs. 2,084. The deficit in the municipal income is made good from the general revenues.

121. There were two fires in the town during the year. The arrangements to fight them were good enough.

MANAGED ESTATES.

122. The management of the estates of minors and indebted landholders and of incapables is carried on by the Huzur through the Revenue Officer. There is no Guardians and Wards Act, or Encumbered Estates Act or Court of Wards Act here; and for the present none is needed. The accompanying table shows the work done in this direction.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1915.	Receipts from 1-4-1915 to 31-3-1916.	TOTAL.	Disbursement from 1-4-1915 to 31-3-1916.	Closing balance on 31-3-1916.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwal	31	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	Rs. 79,068	Rs. 51,143	Rs. 1,30,211	Rs. 26,883	Rs. 1,03,328	Square miles. 60	The Thakore is incapable of managing his estate.
2	Baria Narsing Haribhai of Bhilpur	40	Bhilpur.	...	281	613	894	625	269	3	For indebtedness.
3	Baria Dajibhai Jibhai of Bhikhapura	49	Bhikhapura	...	517	849	1,366	1,142	224	3	Do.
4	Naik Vijla Gordhan of Palsanda.	28	Palsanda.	...	1,059	1,292	2,351	1,713	638	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsing Nathubhai of Pani... ...	33	Pani.	...	455	1,013	1,468	925	543	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	55	Mal.	...	97	212	309	265	44	1½	Do.
7	Naik Virsingh Dawal of Mithibore and Singalaja.	27	Mithibore.	...	668	1,090	1,758	1,168	590	2½	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun... ...	37	Kothara.	....	179	483	662	526	136	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwel	27	Richhwel.	...	55	165	220	183	37	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsing of Kakarkund	28	Kakarkund	...	72	226	298	259	39	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidivasan.	...	...	...	106	600	706	681	25	4	Do.
12	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji of Bhensawai, etc.	16	Chhota Udepur.	Studying in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	405	12,792	13,197	12,680	517	11	Minority.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

123. There are two Hospitals in Chhota Udepur town; one is the general Hospital named the "Steele Hospital" after a former Dewan. The other is the Shree Samajcooverba Women's Hospital opened in May 1915 in honour of the revered memory of the late Raniji Saheb Shrimat Samajcooverba Saheb. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is in charge of the Steele Hospital and of the jail dispensary. He is an experienced Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University, and the taluka Dispensaries are under his control. There is accommodation for 9 inpatients in the Steele Hospital, but we rarely see the full number present there. Only 29 indoor patients are reported for this year.

Medical Relief.

124. The Shree Samajcooverba Women's Hospital was opened by Dr. Miss Jervis, an able and energetic L. M. & S., who organised the institution and put it on a good basis in a very short time and rendered herself very popular. She left us for Government service in the British Districts and was succeeded by Dr. Miss D'Souza, a good natured physician and very kind to the poor.

125. There is a dispensary at Ghelwant under the charge of an experienced officer who had been formerly in charge of dispensaries in the British Talukas. There are dispensaries also at Jetpur, Chalamli and Kawant and Jhoj. A new dispensary is going to be opened at Kadwal. Care is taken to keep all these institutions well supplied with the necessary medical stores and instruments.

126. A salaried Native Vaidya is also kept available for such as may prefer the Ayurvedic system of medical treatment.

127. The work done at the various Hospitals is shown below :—

Place.	Total attendance		New admissions.		Operations.				Daily average attendance.
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	This year.			Total of last year.	
					Major	Minor	Total		
Steele Hospital ...	28,714	28,921	6,322	5,858	9	133	142	83	79·
Shree Samajcooverba Women's Hospital.	...	13,137	...	2,804	10	81	91	...	43·7
Ghelwant Dispensary.	1,401	...	1,401	1,570	...	...	...	63	17·2
Kawant ,, ...	7,626	8,614	2,180	2,337	...	...	...	61	23·6
Jetpur ,, ...	6,205	6,971	1,687	2,211	...	42	42	26	22·2
Jhoj ,, ...	1,711	...	557	...	...	42	42	10	...
Chalamli ,, ...	4,628	4,716	1,626	1,830	...	38	38	42	12·92
Jail ,, ...	...	75	...	15	...	...	...	...	...

There were 9 postmortems during the year.

128. The personal Medical Attendant, Mr. Narbdashanker, was in charge of the Steele Dispensary for one month and a half, and of the Shree Samajcooverba Women's Hospital for two months and eleven days.

129. The expenditure under the heading of Dispensaries was Rs. 16,999, including Rs. 805 for the vaccination department.

130. Malarial fevers hold the chief rank amongst the diseases bringing the people to the dispensaries; the next place is allotted to skin diseases. Measles were very common for some weeks together.

131. No cases of bites by mad dogs have been reported during the year.

Vaccinations.

132. There are 2 Vaccinators working in this State under the supervision and directions of the Sanitary Authorities of the British Districts.

133. The results of the vaccination work for the last four years are shown below :—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1912-1913	3,502	25
1913-1914	3,069	26
1914-1915	3,270	30
1915-1916	3,795	25

134. It seems that very satisfactory progress has been made during this period of four years in the work of the department. But the Vaccinator of the Southern Division (including the big talukas of Jabugam and Tejghad) has not explained why there has been no case of revaccination in his division in the last two years.

135. We are using only the vaccine supplied from the Belgaum Depot.

136. The figures relating to births and deaths are shown below :

Year.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	
					of births.	of deaths.
1911-12	1,03,635	2,945	1,145	1,800	28.4	11.3
1912-13	,,	2,282	1,098	1,184	22.3	10.7
1913-14	,,	2,798	1,360	1,438	27.3	13.2
1914-15	,,	2,506	1,018	1,488	24.4	9.9
1915-16	,,	3,109	1,191	1,918	30.4	11.7

This is highly satisfactory. The death ratio compares very favourably with that obtaining in more civilised places; and the population shows a steady tendency towards increase.

137. Deaths from accidents and other causes are shown below :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
Drowning.	4	10	11	8	5
Snakebites.	20	17	12	20	25
Suicides.	3	1	7	7	12
Falls from trees.	12	14	16	19	19
Wild animals.	2	1	3	0	1
Other causes.	2	7	7	5	6
	43	50	56	59	68

138. Deaths from snakebites show a rather undesirable increase. The people are very queer to deal with. They will not resort to any medical treatment, but will with the utmost faith and with great trouble call in a sorcerer to charm away the poison. The reports show that death generally takes place very shortly after a bite. Perhaps fright as well as want of stamina are the causes of this. The cobra and the ringed serpent are mentioned by the witnesses mostly. The Kolis and Naikras kill these the moment they see them. The falls from trees are due mostly to carelessness in going up toddy trees to tap them, very often whilst the drawer is already half seas over with drink. There is no doubt that the increased care bestowed by the police in collecting information about accidental or unnatural deaths is accountable for the increasing number of such cases reported.

139. Appendix XX will show that we are not in a very satisfactory condition as regards our livestock. The number of bullocks and male-buffaloes is only 43,753 for 16,782 ploughs and 3,888 carts. An epidemic of cattle disease seems to have carried away 405 animals.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

140. There were 29 schools in the State; 1 is an English school, 2 are girls' schools (one in Chhota Udepur and one in Kawant), and 1 Urdu School. The remaining 25 are boys' schools. Appendix XXV gives the necessary details.

141. Though education is given free of any charge in these schools, the people are very backward in taking advantage of the facilities afforded to them; and the schoolmasters often complain of parents refusing to send their children to the schools. Only a little over 1·6 per hundred of the population is going to school. No figures are available to show the number of children of school going age.

Scholarships.

142. The State gives scholarships (but not through the Educational Department) to poor students to prosecute their studies in proper schools generally outside the State.

143. The State gives Rs. 120 every year for the purchase of furniture, apparatus, etc., and contributes Rs. 300 annually to the Rewa Kantha Educational Fund and Rs. 40 for the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room at Godhra. A special grant is given also to send a teacher to the Ahmedabad Training School.

144. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals, and his Assistants frequently examine the schools and take much interest in their prosperity. But naturally, looking to our conditions, we are not able to follow all the changes and plans adopted in British Districts.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

145. The public Library in Chhota Udepur town is maintained by an annual grant kindly ordered by the Rajaji Saheb in addition to the subscriptions of the members, which by themselves are barely enough to keep the Institution going. It is housed in a building supplied by the State.

Library.

146. In addition to the old Club House, a new splendid Gymkhana was opened in 1915. The Guest House is maintained in good condition, and a garden is being created around it.

Gymkhana.

147. There is a privately owned printing press in Chhota Udepur, located in a building supplied by the State. There is no newspaper published in Chhota Udepur.

Printing Press.

148. The Sadawarat and Nityadan charities mentioned in previous years were continued during the year under report. The Sadavarat is a dole of flour and pulse and other foodstuffs to the blind or infirm, and to the destitute and to poor pilgrims. The Nityadan is charity in the shape of money and a brass pot given daily. There are Sadavarats also at Jetpur, Deohat, and at Hanpheshwar on the Narbuda. The cost does not exceed Rs. 3,000 or so.

Sadavarat or State Charity.

149. The combined post and telegraphic office managed by the British Postal Authorities is a great boon to the people. The telephone is also doing really good service.

Telegraph and Telephones.

150. There are five minor Post Offices in the charge of various village schoolmasters.

Post Offices.

151. The rules for the regulation of caste affairs amongst Rajputs are working well enough.

152. The railway from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur is making fair progress.

Railway.

153. The Rajaji Saheb continues his careful personal supervision in every detail of every branch of the administration, and by his kindly sympathetic treatment and encouragement of all, tends vastly to the better government of all departments, and for this we all submit our respectful, cordial and grateful thanks.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1915–1916.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31–3–16	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A.,LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1–5–10	31–3–16	
3	Mr. Chakubhai M. Shah, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	5–8–12	2–9–15	Died on 2–9–15
	Mr. Maganlal Chimanlal Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	17–10–15	31–3–16	
4	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police ...	30–3–12	31–3–16	
5	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Palace Superintendent ...	1–4–10	31–3–16	
6	Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji	A. D. C. to the Rajaji Saheb & Fouj Officer ...	1–8–09	31–3–16	
7	Mahida Kesarisinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent ...	1–9–13	31–3–16	
8	Dr. Sheralli K. Nanjiani, L.M. & S.	Medical Officer....	24–12–09	31–3–16	
9	Miss Millicent Jervis, L.M. & S.	Lady Doctor ...	29–4–15	31–7–15	Resigned.
	Miss Regina D'Souza, L.M. & S.	Do.	3–8–15	31–3–16	
10	Mr. P. L. H. Manning ...	Electrical Engineer	1–9–13	15–10–15	Resigned on 16–10–15
	Mr. Madhavlal B. Patel ...	Do.	12–10–15	31–3–16	Do. on 8-4-16
11	Mr. Narmadashanker C. Joshi.	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb ...	1–3–14	31–3–16	
12	Mr. Isha Mohomad ...	Acting Forest Officer ...	14–9–08	31–3–16	
13	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15–6–07	31–3–16	
14	Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel ...	State Engineer ...	2–9–12	31–3–16	
15	Mr. Byramji Limjibhai ...	Tutor to the Young Princes. ...	1–11–12	31–3–16	

There are no Political Agency officials attached to the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1915.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1915–1916.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ V of 1908, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902	State rules.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Tonga Rules...	.....		
27	Insolvency (Chapter 20 of Act 14 of 1882)	Yes.		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1915–1916.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery								7 { 3 Serviceable 4 Unserviceable						No Military force entertained.
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops														
Total ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1915-1916.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.											
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	160+25	2,200	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	40+10	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sub Police Inspectors...	1	35+10	2,240	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
	2	30+10									
	2=5	25+10									
Subedar	1	22	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables	7	24	1,846	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	5	15	720	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
2nd Class Do.	6	13	778	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
3rd Class Do.	6	12	432	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
4th Class Do.	10	11	780	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
1st Class Constables	17	10	1,407	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
2nd Class Do.	34	9	3,179	1	9	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	
3rd Class Do....	80	8	7,674	2	41	1	.....	.....	22	.....	
Karkuns, and Faras	1	25	1,780	2	4	.....	4	.....	11	.....	
	1	14									
	4	13									
	4	12									
	1	10									
	1	5									
	1=13	2-4-0									
Contingencies	...	... ...	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	186	.....	24,156	5	77	1	5	.....	72	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20+5 15+5	480	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
2nd Class Constables	2	9	204	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Class Do.	20	8	1,861	...	4	...	...	...	4	..
Contingencies	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	2,569	...	4	...	1	...	7	...
Paga.										
Risaldar	1	36	432	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dafedars	1 2	16 14	542	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Sowars	7 10 5 6=28	13 12 11 10+1	3,877	...	12	...	1	...	26	...
Turiwala	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwadars, etc.	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	...	5,634	...	12	...	3	...	30	...
Palace guards	65	...	6,524	3	27	...	1	...	43	..
Grand Total	309	...	38,883	8	120	1	10	...	152	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	94	98	110	126	110	124	102	82	8	42	92·7	66·1	92·7	66·1	Cases reported direct to the Magistrates are not included in this table.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chhota Udepur	2,990	10,753	1,122	6,359	37.5	59.1	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1914-1915.	Number of cases disposed of during 1915-1916.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Penal Code: Offences under Sections:—							
143–160	...	2	2	...	2	12	1
161–190	...	8	8	3	8	6	5
192–231	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
264–294	...	1	1	5	1	1	1
302–311	1	6	7	7	5	11	7
323–338	11	43	54	24	49	81	17
341–358	...	5	5	5	5	9	3
363–376	...	5	5	1	3	5	2
379–382	2	31	33	19	33	53	48
384–389	4	...	4	2	4	4	1
392–402	1	1	2	1	2	9	3
403–409	2	2	4	4	4	3	3
411–420	1	10	11	4	10	16	9
421–440	1	3	4	8	4	4	3
447–462	1	10	11	11	11	14	8
465–477	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
493–498	...	6	6	1	5	10	...
500–502	...	1	1	4	1	5	...
504–510	...	19	19	23	19	37	4
Criminal Procedure Code 109–110	...	3	3	1	3	3	...
Total ...	25	157	182	125	171	285	117
Abkari and other Acts	5	99	104	27	104	162	114
Grand Total ...	30	256	286	152	275	447	231

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VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1915–1916.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	
1	...	2	4	10	...	17	61	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2	26	...	13	7	...	48	5	...	...	18	7	6	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	...	1	4	...	9	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	5	...	...	8	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	3	...	4	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	42	8	30	32	...	117	157	...	...	40	12	9	7	9	5	2	...	...	1	...	11	
...	...	8	38	68	...	114	48	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	42	16	68	100	...	231	205	...	...	86	12	9	7	9	5	2	...	...	1	...	11	

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1915-1916.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	7	10	2	...	...	...	...	12	8	14	...	1	11	...	...	2	1	
Assistant Session Judge's Court and District Magistrate's Court.	6	19	...	2	5	15	...	...	12	22	15	...	6	1	...	...	...	
1st Class Magistrate's Court ...	146	204	46	211	42	44	5	...	235	348	81	77	170	11	...	9	7	
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tejghad 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	13	24	6	8	5	22	22	...	25	63	1	26	36	...	...	...	3	
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	5	9	...	4	4	4	...	...	9	12	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	180	266	54	225	56	85	27	12	298	459	100	105	231	12	...	11	11	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Assistant Session Judge's Court and Dist. Magst. Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...			
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...			

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1915–1916.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR,										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.														Rs.	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	30	43	111	78	141	121	98	100	43	21	8,035 0 9	4	69	5	53	14	1	1	...	11	51	5	33	12,477-10-9	0-5-4	
Total ...	30	43	111	78	141	121	98	100	43	21	8,035 0 9	4	69	5	53	14	1	1	...	11	51	5	33	12,477-10-9	0-5-4	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

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J. E. MODI,

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1915–1916.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1914–1915.	1915–1916.		1914–1915.	1915–1916.	Value for the present year.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	Value for the present year.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	Value for the present year.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
District Judge's Court.	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	37	24	2,325 2 4	48	33	2,314 5 7	85	57	4,639 7 11	61	45	3,352 6 5	24	12	1,287 1 6	5	2	5	
Total ...	37	25	3,436 2 4	48	33	2,314 5 7	85	58	5,750 7 11	61	45	3,352 6 5	24	13	2,398 1 6	5	2	6	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and Results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1915–1916.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.											
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Huzur Court	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....
District Judge's Court.	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	.....	12-2-0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	1	0-3-23	0-0-26
Total ..	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	..	.....	12-2-0	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	0-3-23	0-0-26

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality, etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			TOTAL.						1914-1915.			1915-1916.								
								1914-1915.			1915-1916.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	14	5	19	120	82	202	76	82	158	134	87	221	16·9	5·3	22·2	21·4	4·5	25·9	27	2	29	2,014	19	No prisoner has died in the Jail during the year.

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Chhota Udepur...	80	206	40	80	36	113	1	2	...	...	3	11	80	206	61,458-8-0.	1,25,519-5-0.	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

DESCRIPTION.	1914–1915.			1915–1916.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	36	27,108 4 0	162 0 0	113	41,181 13 6	473 4 0	
,, Gifts	1	373 0 0	2 4 0	2	14,751 0 0	8 4 0	
,, Mortgage	40	33,686 4 0	204 4 0	80	68,981 9 9	483 0 0	
,, Miscellaneous	3	291 0 0	11 4 0	11	604 14 0	17 8 0	
Total ...	80	61,458 8 0	379 12 0	206	1,25,519 5 3	982 0 0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	379 12 0	...	.....	982 0 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1916.	REMARKS.
		1914-1915.	1915-1916.		1914-1915.	1915-1916.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	1,894 0 0	2,474 15 10	.....	3,225 0 0	3,453 15 4	.....	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenues of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1915–1916.

STATE.	April, 1915.	May, 1915.	June, 1915.	July, 1915.	August, 1915.	September, 1915.	October, 1915.	November, 1915.	December, 1915.	January, 1916.	February, 1916.	March, 1916.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	0–0	0-74	7-34	5-96	12-50	3-4	8-84	0-88	.....	.....	.....	.....	39-30	53-19	43-64	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year, 1915–1916.

ARTICLES.	During March. (past year.) Rate per maund.	During March. (present year.) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	2 4 0	1 12 0	
Adad	1 12 0	2 0 0	
Mag	2 0 0	2 4 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	2 4 0	3 0 0	
Gram	1 13 0	1 8 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	2 13 0	3 0 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 13 0	2 8 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Rice Superior	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Rice Inferior	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Maize	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Wheat	3 8 0	3 0 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 8 0	2 0 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	84,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	1,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	85,719	.....	85,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	9,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	12,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	22,062	22,062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant, &c.	.....	.....	10,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....	.....	3,083	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1,21,614	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur	1914–15	40,068	30,380	3,687	11,190	475	272	28	87	17,049	15,796	...	487	3,166	
	1915–16	39,667	29,327	4,086	10,217	476	310	6	45	17,759	16,782	...	538	3,250	

Chhota Udepur,

27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur ...	32	55,544	9	4,508 + 2,808 opium compensation.	8	1,380	...	....	49	64,240	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 204 at the end of the year.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

27th October, 1916,

J. E. MODI,

Dewan,

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-14 to 31-3-15.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	59,887 7 10	2,16,200 9 4
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	2,36,181 13 6	2,22,920 12 3
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	41,069 6 11	42,482 13 11
4. Arrears	4,065 4 11	4,755 4 8
Total ...	2,81,316 9 4	2,70,158 14 10
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	1,66,912 3 1	1,30,643 12 6
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ..	2,368 8 5	589 2 11
4. Miscellaneous	3,188 13 11	1,850 14 5
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,401 0 0	2,414 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	10,576 0 0	7,425 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	3,751 0 0	....
8. Grass produce	100 8 0	.....
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	251 0 0	251 0 0
10. Lakh Farm	.....	.....
11. Farm of Asitra Leaves	101 0 0	... .
Total ..	1,89,650 1 5	1,43,173 13 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A) Tribute	7,806 0 0	7,806 0 0	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	... ...	.....	....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department...	25,786 0 0	15,412 0 0	51,018 5 8	14,166 10 6	
2. Account Department	1,713 0 0	1,921 0 0	1,657 10 8	2,728 13 9	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc ...	5,025 0 0	6,735 0 0	10,173 1 6	5,385 9 11	
4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	3,972 0 0	3,317 0 0	3,666 15 3	3,369 1 5	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	26,261 0 0	23,156 0 0	23,804 2 4	21,807 7 9	
8. Record-room Department	1,970 0 0	1,910 0 0	1,708 13 2	1,801 13 5	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	41,429 0 0	39,886 0 0	36,807 10 3	36,131 10 10	
11. Jail Department	1,769 0 0	2,846 0 0	2,024 0 7	1,866 13 5	
12. Law charges...	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	3,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,569 14 6	2,900 4 3	
15. Forest Department	8,232 0 0	8,007 0 0	7,514 11 6	7,167 3 11	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0	

Customs.				
1. Export duty ... ... } 2. Import duty ... ... } 3. Tolls ... ... }	Ijardar's ..	51,594 10 1	11,914 6 6	
4. Darbari		.....	11,169 8 11	
Total ...		51,594 10 1	23,083 15 5	
(C) Excise Revenue.				
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty) ...		4,507 8 9	4,322 2 10	
2. Madat Do.		.....	.....	
3. Country spirit license fee		55,544 6 11	63,763 7 2	
4. Tadi license fee		.....	.....	
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Gānja.		855 5 7	720 12 9	
6. Duty on sale of Ganja		525 0 0	.....	
7. Opium Compensation		2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	
Total ...		64,240 5 3	71,614 6 9	
(D) Stamp Revenue.				
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamp property ...		3,914 3 0	4,184 7 6	
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...		.....	.....	
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped		.....	.....	
Total ...		3,914 3 0	4,184 7 6	
(E) Law and Justice.				
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.		....	.....	
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...		474 3 8	1,259 1 5	
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.		.....	9 8 0	
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...		.....	.....	
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash		.....	.....	
6. Civil forfeitures		.....	.....	
7. Criminal forfeitures		23 13 7	4 2 0	
8. Civil Court fines		58 12 0	116 11 0	
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..		1,970 2 0	503 9 9	
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...		....	.....	
Total ...		2,526 15 3	1,893 0 2	

17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	200 0 0	200 0 0	54 0 0	27 4 0	
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20. Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	4,599 0 0	3,262 0 0	4,535 0 9	2,853 9 4	
22. Tent Department	1,307 0 0	2,488 0 0	1,068 9 6	1,220 14 7	
23. Armoury Departmept	780 0 0	606 0 0	2,535 13 3	2,602 3 2	
24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.	6,715 0 0	9,342 0 0	6,706 9 9	5,413 1 6	
25. Paga Department	6,598 0 0	12,733 0 0	6,446 13 10	15,957 0 11	
26. Telegraph Charges	125 0 0	.....	104 1 6	148 14 6	
27. Custom Department	601 0 0	567 0 0	586 2 9	560 14 0	
28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) ..	.....	7,718 0 0	.....	4,818 11 11	
Total ...	1,41,182 0 0	1,44,776 0 0	1,64,462 7 9	1,31,408 3 1	
(D) Public Instructions.	12,868 0 0	11,604 0 0	10,453 11 6	10,387 0 6	
(E) Dispensary charges.	13,891 0 0	7,998 0 0	16,998 15 5	12,435 9 10	
(F) Domestic charges.					
1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	99,366 0 0	73,975 0 0	1,62,179 14 7	1,42,636 12 7	
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis	30,088 0 0	28,218 0 0	31,445 0 0	29,121 10 8	
3. Domestic servants	5,642 0 0	5,400 0 0	5,481 0 0	5,646 0 0	
4. Elephant and stable establishment.	39,300 0 0	38,581 0 0	40,894 9 8	48,124 15 9	
5. Minor Raja's education charges .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc. charges including special... ...	1,775 0 0	8,331 0 0	1,537 12 4	12,714 9 6	
7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes	.....	.....	.....	4 7 9	
Total ...	1,76,171 0 0	1,54,505 0 0	2,41,538 4 7	2,38,248 8 3	
(G) Religious charges	7,888 7 6	8,004 7 6	6,284 7 9	6,408 5 9	

Receipts.			Disbursements.					
Nature of Demand.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-14 to 31-3-15.	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Remarks.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.			*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	....	1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	3,508 0 0	3,146 0 0	3,133 12 10	3,155 3 7	
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	.....	2. Original works	70,900 0 0	51,450 0 0	82,518 7 9	38,004 3 1	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	204 11 9	95 6 9	3. Repair Do.	7,500 0 0	18,800 0 0	13,036 10 2	18,570 13 7	
4. Jail manufacture	90 1 9	149 12 4	4. Petty works miscellaneous... ...	33,800 0 0	11,000 0 0	23,490 15 11	11,106 11 7	
5. Hide license	.....	.....	5. Survey expense	11,975 0 0	10,200 0 0	9,349 14 3	7,385 7 4	
6. Convicts' labour	40 11 10	60 13 11	6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	.....	Total ..	1,27,683 0 0	94,596 0 0	1,31,529 12 11	78,222 7 2	
8. Tribute	1,449 14 10	481 6 6	*(I) Stamp Department.*					
9. Foujvero receipts	1,909 2 8	3,035 1 5	1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0	2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,719 10 10	3,847 8 11	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.			*(J) Pensions.*	1,684 0 0	340 0 0	1,366 3 6	1,104 14 5	
			(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality..	5,035 0 0	4,194 0 0	3,417 15 4	3,304 10 1	
1. Pound fees	570 2 6	474 11 3	*(L) Miscellaneous charges:—*					
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	28 7 0	36 9 9	1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	....	
3. Registration receipts	950 0 0	397 13 6	2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	....	.....	3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	5,100 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,646 12 0	1,830 1 0	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	32,176 2 11	13,166 7 2	4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) On Government securities ..	... .	....	5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	....	.....	
(b) On loans	.....	.....	6. Registration charges...	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	
(c) On kist khelapi	.....	.....	7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	18,108 4 5	20,856 11 1	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education ...	.....	.....	9. Subscription towards Famine Relief fund	.....	.....	.....	....	
(a) Refunds	.....	.....	10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	

(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	1,256 1 0	2,268 7 10	11. Electrical charges	20,596 0 0	31,396 0 0	19,290 11 7	27,730 11 7
(*c*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	8,183 12 9	8,454 12 3	12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	984 8 0	450 8 0	249 0 0	565 3 3
8. Granary receipts	.....	.....	13. Holiday charges, etc....	8,628 8 0	8,627 10 0	8,140 0 7	10,608 14 0
9. Agricultural receipts	.....	.....	14. Imperial Relief Fund	.....	.....	9,421 0 0	7,000 0 0
			15. Railway Charges	.....	.....	3,00,000 0 0	.....
			16. Telegraphic Office	700 0 0	.....	238 12 3	.....
			17. Deficiency in sale of loans	.....	.....	35,350 0 0	.....
			18. Compensation of Lands	.....	.....	252 4 1	.....
Total ..	61,272 14 7	50,655 8 10	Total ...	36,009 0 0	42,074 2 0	3,74,588 8 6	47,734 13 10
Grand Total ...	6,58,235 5 9	5,68,611 12 3	Total of Heads (*A*) to (*L*) ...	5,30,217 4 8	4,75,827 9 6	9,58,446 4 5	5,37,060 6 1
(*H*) *Debts.*			(*M*) *Debts.*				
1. Deposits :—			1. Repayments of deposits :—				
(*a*) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	55,950 5 10	53,970 12 8	(*a*) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.				
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	520 0 5	1,042 10 6	(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,76,398 6 1	61,243 14 9
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits :—			(*c*) Of personal deposits				
(1) Personal	1,31,683 13 11	64,702 12 0	(*d*) Fajal Debts	500 0 0	500 0 0	5,783 13 5	455 5 2
(2) Fajal	10,000 0 0	.....	Total ...	20,500 0 0	20,500 0 0	1,82,182 3 6	61,699 3 11
Total ...	1,98,154 4 2	1,19,716 3 2	2. Advances made :—				
2. Advances recovered :—			(1) Tagavi	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	25 0 0	75 0 0
By cash Taccavi	4,895 0 0	6,480 0 0	(2) Other advances...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,99,092 3 10	3,95,930 8 9
By other advances	2,17,806 2 9	3,33,930 5 4	3. Loans given	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,30,458 13 11	4,68,965 0 3
3. Loans recovered	8,15,640 3 6	2,78,678 12 9	4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	Total ...	9,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	7,29,576 1 9	8,64,970 9 0
Total ...	10,38,341 6 3	6,19,089 2 1	Total Expenditure ...	5,60,217 4 8	5,06,327 9 6	18,70,204 9 8	14,63,730 3 0
Total Receipts ..	18,94,731 0 2	13,07,417 1 6	Surplus at the end of the year ..	7,22,856 9 6	5,48,722 15 6	84,413 14 4	59,887 7 10
Grand Total ...	19,54,618 8 0	15,23,617 10 10	Grand Total ...	12,83,073 14 2	10,55,050 9 0	19,54,618 8 0	15,23,617 10 10

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1915–1916.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	5,858	29	20	3	2	4	4,778	{ 0·7 / 79·0	In-door. / Out-door.
Shri Samajcoovarba Women's Hospital	2,804	4	3	...	1	...	5,906	43·07	,, newly opened.
Jail Dispensary	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,
Palace Dispensary	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	1,954	17·2	,,
Jetpur Dispensary	2,211	...	...	...	...	...	647	22.2	,,
Kawant Dispensary ...	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	758	23·6	,,
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,830	...	...	...	...	...	755	12·9	,,
Jhoj Dispensary	.....	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	,,
Total ...	16,625	33	23	3	3	4	14,848	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1915–16.

Name.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births. 1914–15.	Births. 1915–16.	Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths. 1914–15.	Deaths. 1915–16.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population. Births. 1914–15.	Births. 1915–16.	Deaths. 1914–15.	Deaths. 1915–16.	Remarks.
Chhota Udepur.	1,03,635	2,506	3,109	603	...	1,018	1,191	173	...	24.48	30.4	9.9	11.7	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1915–1916.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1914–15.	1915–16.		1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.		
26	26	Boys' Schools	1,542	1,650	974.9	1,050.1	Rs. 10,454	
1	1	English School	45	45	25.8	38.6		
2	2	Girls' Schools	102	111	77.5	86.9		
29	29	Total ...	1,689	1,806	1,078·2	1,175·6		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
27th October, 1916.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.
Dated the 20th September, 1917.

FROM,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

To,

W. W. SMART, ESQUIRE, B. A., I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1916-1917 together with the usual Appendices.

Your sincere friend,

Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 20th Sept. 1917.

FROM,

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1916-1917, together with the usual Appendices.

Every department of the State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kindly support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. E. Modi

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending with the 31st March 1917.

2. The boundaries of the State have not undergone any change during the year and are as below—North: Devghad Baria and Kathiwara; South: partly the Narbada River and partly Khandesh; East: Ali Rajpur; West: Shankheda Mewas, Baroda territory, and Jambooghora.

3. The State has an area of 873 square miles, and for Revenue purposes it is divided into four talukas :—

(1) Tejghad, including Petamahal Dor Sursi.
(2) Jabugam.
(3) Kawant.
(4) Karali.

4. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 1,03,635 persons, showing an increase of 45 per cent over the figure of 1901. The number must have increased since 1911.

5. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 7805 to the Baroda Government. It receives tanka payment from Ghad, Bhaka and Khareda which though originally subordinate to Chhota Udepur, have some how or other become independent of it. The question about Wagach to which the Agency for the first time laid a claim in 1907 has not yet been settled, but there is every hope of British justice prevailing and ending the matter in our favour.

6. The gross income based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue are as below for the last five years :—

1912-1913	Rs.	4,37,057.
1913-1914	„	7,13,759.
1914-1915	„	5,68,612.
1915-1916	„	6,58,235.
1916-1917	„	7,75,713.
Total	Rs.	31,53,376.

This gives an average of Rs. 6,30,675 per year during the last five years.

7. Chhota Udepur is a second class State, and its Ruler is entitled to a Salute of 9 Guns. The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture, and the Supreme Government has granted a Sanad authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption if necessary.

8. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji Rajaji Saheb was born on the 23rd October 1884 and will shortly complete the thirty-third year of his age. The Raj Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji is an intelligent and promising young Prince, Kumar Saheb Shri Naharsinhji is eight years of age. Both the Princes have been put into the Boys' High School at Panchgani. The third child the Princess Shri Raj Kunwar Bapuba Saheb is about six years of age. The fourth child, the Princess Shri Padma Kunwariba Saheb was born on the 21st September 1914. Their Mother the elder Raniji Saheb Shri Samaj Koovarba Saheb reached God's grace in October 1914. The junior Raniji Saheb gave birth to a Princess, Shri Rashik Koovarba Saheb on the 17th August 1915.

9. The Rajaji Saheb's near male relatives are his uncles Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji; and cousins Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji and Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji Khoomansinhji; and the sons of K. S. Raisinhji and K. S. Himatsinhji. Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and is reported favourably upon. Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji continues to hold the post of a Palace Superintendent, whilst Kumar Saheb Raisinhji holds that of Police Superintendent.

10. As is the habit with him, the Rajaji Saheb attends office almost every day whilst in town; and carefully looks over the work in every department. All papers of whatever sort are submitted to him for orders.

11. The Rajaji Saheb went to Pani in October 1916 to meet Mr. Robertson, the Political Secretary to Government, and Mr. Smart, the Political Agent, who had come to inspect the working of the Mines there. In February and March the Rajaji Saheb made a tour of inspection through the greater part of the State, the programme leaving the rest of the Talukas for April. The Rajaji Saheb had gone to Panchgani to arrange about the putting of our Princes in the School there.

12. The War in Europe continued to attract the attention of all on account of its indirect effect on prices in India, which thanks to the protection of the British, does not suffer in any way directly from the calamities which have befallen the greater part of Europe. Frequent prayer meetings were held everywhere to offer thanks for successes attained and to beseech further successes for the just cause of the British. Money subscriptions according to the limited means of the people are also continued.

13. In last year's report the hope was expressed that the railway between Bodeli and Chhota Udepur would be opened in April 1917. But the unexpectedly early rains of May and June 1916 did serious harm to the foundations of the bridges on the line and the work was not so far

advanced in March as to give any hope of the line being opened even in August. The extreme difficulty of getting labourers and carts appears also to have hindered the railway people very seriously.

14. During the year under report the Kolis, Naikras and such other people were seized by a strange impulse, to call it by no severer term, to inaugurate Rath or car processions for the Mata. So far as this State was concerned, it was an innocent thing. People from outside the State would bring a Rath or car to a village in this State and leave it there after dining and feasting, which includes much drinking, with the villagers here. The latter would feel bound to carry the car in procession further onward either towards a sacred river like the Narbada or the sacred hill of Pawaghar; for letting the Mata's or Goddess' conveyance remain in the village would be fraught with calamities. This movement, in the place of its origin, may have other ideas and practices associated with it; in other places the processionists may have given vent to strange and disloyal expressions. But nothing of the sort was observed here; and a little expostulation and persuasion sufficed to lead the people to cease to care for the matter.

15. The Political Agent of Rewa-Kantha W. W. Smart, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., visited Chhota Udepur in December 1916 and inspected the various institutions in the town.

16. Our relations with other States continue to be very friendly. There have been no boundary disputes. But the need for revising the rules relating to extradition remains unattended to. The questions relating to the reciprocal execution of Civil Decrees and to the service of Summonses from outside Criminal Courts also remained unsettled.

17. Amongst the Rules passed during the year the most important were those relating to the introduction of a system of pensions.

18. The Appendix No. 1 gives the names of the Superior Officers of the State. It will be seen that Miss Regina D'Souza, L. M. &. S. the Lady Doctor in charge of the Shri Samaj Koonvarba Women's Hospital left charge on the 24-6-1916 and Miss Mary Pereira, L. M. &. S. took charge on the 31-7-1916, but she too left on the 27-1-1917.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

19. For the purpose of revenue administration the State has been, as stated above, divided into the following four divisions :—

(1) Tejghad including Dod Sursi.
(2) Jabugam including Jetpur.
(3) Kawant including Panwar.
(4) Karali including Wasna.

20. A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas; and the Tejghad Thandar has a sub-thandar under him for a portion of the Tejghad Taluka; and the Jabugam and the Kawant Thandars are assisted by circle

Inspectors; there are about 43 Talatis or village accountants. An addition is to be made to the number of these latter. There is a headman or Patel in each of the villages, who does the work of a revenue patel as well as a police patel. There are no hereditary accountants or patels here. The patels are remunerated mostly in cash, but some patels are allowed to deduct a portion from the revenue assessment to be paid by them and to appropriate that portion towards their salaries; but it is always on an express understanding that this arrangement made for the sake of convenience, does not make the land Vatan land. In Karali, there is a separate police and revenue patel for each village. This will be remedied as opportunities occur.

21. The Patels are almost all illiterate except in Karali. Much good is not to be expected from any measure to raise their status.

22. There are 417 Khalsa or State villages and 145 alienated villages, including 36 villages of the Wagach Thakores in the Kawant Taluka. Some of these villages consist of but groups of scattered huts. The settlement of the State villages in Kawant has been now completed; and only four villages of Tejghad remain to be surveyed. Classification work for a revision survey has been done in five villages of the Karali Taluka and is in progress in other villages in that Taluka. The revision survey of Jabugam will be taken up one year hereafter. Some alienated villages also are being surveyed at the request of the owners with a view to the introduction therein of the survey settlement.

23. The acre (sub-divided into gunthas and annas is the unit of measurement in all these surveyed villages. Elsewhere the Kumbha (equal to 2 acres 14 gunthas) is yet in vogue.

24. The survey department is under Mr. Laxman Gabaji who has had much experience in the British as well as Native States services. He had 16 surveyors and four classers to help him.

25. The following table shows the work done :—

Year.	Total Cost of the establishment.	Survey work.			Classification work including revision work.			Number of Villages in which traverse survey was made.	
		Number of fields.	Acres worked over.	Cost per acre.	Number of fields.	Acres gone over.	Cost per acre.	Completed.	Left uncompleted.
	Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1912–1913	7,526	7,820	16,652	0-2-11½	7,106	27,816	0–0–6	42	22
1913–1914	7,614	7,533	19,182	0–2–8	6,261	20,548	0–0–11	35	5
1914–1915	7,351	4,794	10,230	0–3–3	6,666	36,872	0–0–6¾	28	7
1915–1916	4,719	7,523	14,961	0–2–4	10,842	53,693	0–0–4½	36	1
1916–1917	8,840	7,965	18,796	0–2–2	10,594	54,867	0–0–5	15	3

26. The figure for expenses is taken from the carefully compiled report of the Survey Superintendent. The Treasury return gives Rs. 15,593 as the total expense in this year, as against Rs. 9,349 in the previous year.

27. In addition to the above a large amount of work was done in connection with the land taken up by the Bodeli—Chhota Udepur Railway and the various plots of ground sold near the Stations. Considering all this the department has done well through the year.

28. There now remains no boundary dispute between this State and others. The boundaries have been fixed everywhere carefully, and it rests with the village officers to see that there is no trespass on either side of the frontier tracks nor any tampering with the boundary posts.

29. The area of land under cultivation during the last five years is shown below :—

Years.	Area in Kumbhas.	Increase in Acres.
1969 (1912-1913. A. D.)... ...	58,169 (1,36,674 Acres) ...	12363.
1970	58,547 (1,37,587 Acres) ...	912.
1971	60,020 (1,41,047 Acres) ...	3460.
1972	63,764 (1,49,845 Acres) ...	8798.
1973 (1916–1917 A. D.)... ...	68,963 (1,62,064 Acres) ...	12219.

30. These figures are very encouraging, especially where we note that this has not been due to any increase in the number of new settlers in the State. The big jump in 1912–1913 was owing entirely to a very large decrease in the previous year when the effect of the scanty rainfall of 1911 was being felt very severely. Nor have survey operations anything to do with it. The only Taluka recently receiving a survey settlement is Kawant; but in that Taluka we see a decrease of 301 Kumbhas (704·5 acres) from the previous year. Karali the old settled taluka is practically at a stand still during the last three years; Jaboogam shows the best increase (2,809 Kumbhas or 6,601 acres). But that taluka too was settled long ago; and the revision of its settlement has been long over due. Tejghad shows an increase of 2,688 Kumbhas (6,344 acres). But Tejghad is as yet an unsettled taluka. Whatever then the reason may be, there is evidence of a steadily increasing agricultural prosperity. In the next chapter we shall consider what effect Cotton has on the welfare of the State.

31. The number of agricultural *vas* or new families settling this year in the State was 54 and of non-agricultural *vas* the number was 53, making a total of 107. The number of agricultural *vas* leaving the State was 82 and of non-agricultural *vas* leaving the State, it was 75; making a total of 157, showing a clean loss of 50 *vas* to the State during this year, whilst in the preceding year the net loss was 31 *vas*. The Tejghad taluka shows a net loss of 38 *vas* whilst Kawant, a net loss of 26 *vas*. The older settled talukas show an increase rather than any loss. The revenue officer Mr.

Jamnadas has, in accordance with my remarks in para 28 of the last report, taken laudable steps to ascertain the causes of this decline; but he reports that the reasons put forward by the Thandars do not suffice to satisfy him. They allege that the proximity of the Ali Rajpur frontier and the migratory habits of the aborigines who constitute the bulk of the population in Tejghad and Kawant, together with their tendency to desert a place where any epidemic disease breaks out amongst their families or cattle, are sufficient to explain these decreases. These are mere guesses and not conclusions based on ascertained data, and I therefore agree with the Chief Revenue Officer when he calls these reasons not satisfactory. The Thandars should take care also to ascertain if the deserting families are old settled ones or newly settled ones, We would not care much for the latter, but we cannot afford to lose the former. The tillage of these people is so very primitive that unless they have been settled on a place for a long time, they won't suffer much by leaving it. But still the matter must be enquired into to enable the Chief Revenue Officer to see if any proposals can be submitted to remedy the loss.

32. The fixed land revenue collected during the year was Rs. 2,49,605 and adding miscellaneous items and arrears to this, we find the total land revenue collected during the year was Rs. 3,20,336. The following figures show a very steady and satisfactory progress of increase in land revenue.

Year	1910–1911	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,96,427
„	1911–1912	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,20,424
„	1912–1913	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,31,151
„	1913–1914	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,47,936
„	1914–1915	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,73,194
„	1915–1916	...	...	...	...	...	„ 2,83,225
„	1916–1917	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3,20,356

33. The Bombay Land Revenue Code is in force here but we have not adopted the amendments made therein in 1913. So we have still got registered occupants with us. In 1916–1917 their number was 15,390.

34. The gradually declining number of registered occupants, as shown below, requires notice:—

Year.						
1912–1913	...	...	...	...	...	... 15769
1913–1914	...	...	...	...	...	... 15973
1914–1915	...	...	...	...	...	... 17523
1915–1916	...	...	...	...	...	... 15724
1916–1917	...	...	...	...	...	... 15390

The strange rise in 1914–1915 may be disregarded here. But still the steady decline in the numbers of occupancies requires to be considered in view of the fact that, as already shown, the area of land under tillage goes on increasing. Individual holdings are apparently becoming larger. It must be seen to that the larger fish, the Patidar occupant and the Bania lender, are not

eating up the smaller fish, the Koli and such aborigines. If the increase in the cultivated area be from new land broken by the old farmers (that is not very probable) then the decrease in the number of occupants becomes a matter for regret.

35. There is a steady decline also in the number of notices of demand issued against revenue defaulters.

In 1913–1914	...	...	there were	...	...	1361	notices.
„ 1914–1915	...	...	do. do.	...	...	904	do.
„ 1915–1916	...	...	do. do.	...	...	827	do.
„ 1916–1917	...	...	do. do.	...	...	808	do.

But only one out of these 808 notices, led to coercive measures. This is a very pleasing feature, though we have to remember that for some reasons we had to enlarge the time for payment in a few villages.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

36. The year was very satisfactory as regards rain-fall, of which we had 50·94 inches as against 39·30 inches in the Monsoon Season of 1915. The average of the past five years is 50·68 inches. The rain during the year under report was well distributed over the months of June, July, August and September.

37. Amongst the crops, cotton always claims the first place, as every thing depends upon the profits made in this business and the money thereby brought in to the trader and the agriculturists. In the year under report 29,127 acres were under cotton, as against 28,538 in the previous year, an increase of only 589 acres in the year under report as against an increase of 1,647 acres recorded in last year's report. This is not very satisfactory. The acreage under cotton during six years is shown below.

Samvat Year.	Area in acres of land under cotton.
1968	23,126
1969	30,051
1970	34,939
1971	26,891
1972	28,538
1973	29,127

The area under other crops is 1,32,936 acres. The area under cotton is 17·9 per cent of the total area under cultivation, that is, not even one fifth of the total cultivated area. Cotton is a commodity to the growth of which every encouragement must be given, if we look to the welfare of the ryot and the welfare of the State.

38. There are some people who look with disfavour upon the cultivation of non-food crops. They think that the more food is grown in this State,

the cheaper the living they will get thereby. This is a very short-sighted calculation in every way. These people however will be glad to see that the area under food crops has been steadily rising now, as seen below :—

Samvat year.	Under food crops.	Increase over previous year.
1971	... 1,04,563 Acres.	5,226 Acres.
1972	... 1,17,133 Acres.	12,570 Acres.
1973	... 1,29,654 Acres.	12,521 Acres.

The area under non-food crops (cotton and oil seeds) was only 32,409 acres.

39. It is to be considered if taxing the import of food grains of the better sort will not stimulate here the cultivation of these better sorts of food crops by the more advanced of our cultivators.

40. The movements of grain into, and out of, the State are free from any duty. The figures given below show strange variations.

Year.	Import of food grains in maunds.	Export of food grains in maunds.
1910–1911 ...	... 21,394	... 1,01,032.
1911–1912 ...	... 55,449	... 43,526.
1912–1913 ...	... 26,079	... 50,351.
1913–1914 ...	... 58,812	... 66,370.
1914–1915 ...	... 34,540	... 55,884.
1915–1916 ...	... 52,270	... 39,623.
1916–1917 ...	... 24,562	... 76,115.

The figures for 1916–1917 seem to be mistaken and the exports, it is apprehended exceed 1,00,000 maunds. Excepting 1911–1912 and 1915–1916 which were years of badly distributed rain, the exports have always much exceeded the imports ; and so we can now safely tax our imports of grain, were it not that the imports are of the finer sort of grains which are not grown here, and are used by the better class of people.

41. The following table shows the various crops raised in the State during the year :—

Serial. No.	Crop.	1915-1916.		1916-1917.	
		Area in Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.	Area in Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.
1	Rice	11936	8	11253	16
2	Maize	4284	14	3820	16
3	Jowari	4716.75	12	7382.80	12
4	Bajri	4172.75	14	3002	12
5	Bavto	127.75	8	222.8	16
6	Banti	344.75	8	533.5	16
7	Gram	3752.75	12	4607	16
8	Tuver	2843.25	8	4123	12
9	Sesamum	363.25	12	410.75	4
10	Cotton	12144.75	8	12394	8
11	Castor oil Seeds... ...	1346.25	8	986.25	8
12	Math	3569.5	12	3010.75	8
13	Adad	2570	6	3763.9	8
14	Kodra	6742.5	12	6979.5	16
15	Samel	3267	8	3670	16
16	Chola	279.5	4	415.25	4
17	Koolthia	104.75	12	95.75	16
18	Rapeseed	66.25	8	76	16
19	Wheat	10.5	8	12.75	16
20	Miscellaneous	1121	10	2202.5	14
	Total ...	63764 (149845 acres)		68963.5 (162063 acres)	

It was a good year on the whole. Ten items give a yield of full sixteen annas; whilst four more give 12 annas. The very small area under wheat is a matter of regret. People may be asked why they do not take to sowing the valuable oil seed crops more extensively. The large amount devoted to the millets and the pulses is good enough. The figures considered above show that the soil and the climate are favourable enough if the rainfall be seasonable.

42. The Return No. 18 shows the prices of the staple food grains during the year under report and in the previous year. It will be seen that there is not much difference. It may here be noted that during some months of the year the aborigines live principally upon Mowra flowers which is a good fattening article of diet.

43. As stated in the former report, there are very few skilled artisans; and when needed good carpenters, bricklayers and such others have to be brought from outside the State. Unskilled labour is very inferior as well as scarce. The people care little to accumulate any capital or lay by anything for a bad day. They are given much to wine and toddy and are inordinately fond of dancing.

44. They have been getting good wages. But what with high prices all round and their own thriftlessness, they are not much better in material condition than before.

45. The Ginning Factory at Dhokalia is the only ginnery as yet in the State; to aid it, there has been built near it, a press for fully pressed cotton bales.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

46. An export duty is levied on forest produce taken out from the State. The experiment has been made also of abolishing all import duties, retaining the export duties on other articles.

47. The subjoined comparative table shows the imports and exports during the last three years.

Articles.	Imports.									Exports.								
	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.			Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.		
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Food-grains	35,440	52,270	24,562	52,992	7,880	38,169	...	...	...	55,884	39,623	76,115	84,022	59,451	1,14,174	...	...	...
Salt	3,344	9,753	5,669	3,344	9,753	5,669	...	...	...	11	30	2	11	30	2	...	...	...
Cloth	5,402	10,802	7,828	1,29,648	2,59,248	1,87,872	4,456	5,033	2,126	4	12	...	108	288	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	29,387	22,612	8,051	1,60,663	1,23,500	53,284	4,199	3,501	1,252	81,862	73,949	76,633	28,679	35,032	36,553	2,865	4,109	3,692
Hides	7	42	...	80	420	...	...	...	...	4,302	1,823	1,870	43,020	18,230	18,706	3,382	4,730	4,483
Mahuda flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,088	2,66,721	1,75,031	1,45,088	2,66,721	1,75,031	18,238	33,379	23,766
Mahuda seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,990	18,776	7,961	9,980	37,552	15,922	783	2,964	1,246
Cotton	6,091	...	596	30,455	...	2,980	...	...	...	67,199	2,11,092	1,43,224	3,35,995	10,55,464	7,16,120	7,132	26,893	20,675
Ghee	2	45	479	40	680	7,664	...	...	...	926	591	711	14,816	9,456	11,386	971	622	730
Sesame seeds and oil.	4,622	4,294	2,673	41,780	34,332	46,084	497	412	163	994	1,882	4,393	10,339	6,458	20,219	237	363	735
Timber	17,695	24,393	13,040	7,520	8,720	5,800	...	...	...	38,696	20,195	38,414	13,435	4,886	7,050	696	725	1,294
Metals	477	230	267	9,555	4,600	5,340	100	32	15	22	35	231	440	70	462	...	...	....
Tobacco	3,543	2,881	4,983	24,806	20,167	34,881	741	606	376	6	4	11	42	33	47	...	...	...
Castor Oil Seeds ...	...	...	16	...	...	32	...	...	...	6,562	11,915	7,986	13,124	23,830	15,972	928	1,675	1,123
Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,967	4,485	6,313	39,670	45,350	63,470	6,211	6,581	9,077
Animals	No. 4,079	No. 3,016	No. 2,469	1,00,970	70,000	40,890	939	612	231	No. 1,680	No. 1,318	No. 1,698	33,420	29,545	38,925	986	1,043	1,297
Total ...	1,06,010 Maunds	1,27,322 Maunds	68,166 Maunds	5,61,853	6,10,201	4,28,669	10,932	10,196	4,163	4,10,513 Maunds	6,51,133 Maunds	5,38,795 Maunds	7,72,189	15,92,396	12,39,252	42,429	83,084	68,118

48. We have seen in paragraph 36 above that there has been an increase of 589 acres in the area under cotton, but yet the export of cotton has fallen from 2,11,092 maunds last year to 1,43,224 maunds this year, showing a decrease of 67,868 maunds. Perhaps this is due to holding over of stocks in the expectation of still higher prices. It is difficult to say how much of the very high prices of cotton has actually gone into the pockets of the cultivators.

49. Attempts are being made to grow Mulberry trees for the silk worm. As regards the lac industry the ignorance of the people requires to be removed by special expert teaching, which is not easily available.

50. Cotton worth Rs. 7,16,120 is said to have been exported from the State; which means it brought in so much money into the State. Mowra seeds and flowers together brought in Rs. 1,90,973, whilst food grains stand in the third place with Rs. 1,14,174 to their credit. Lac takes the fourth place bringing Rs. 63,470 to the exporters; but it is difficult to say how much out of this was actually paid to the poor jungle people who collect this produce.

51. The imports and exports during the year do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. But the figures for the past years are so erratic that one cannot say if taking an average to see if this year comes up to that average will serve any good purpose, or afford any practically useful guide. The average for the previous five years is a little over 20,00,000 rupees. So the present year is decidedly below the average.

I give those figures here.

Year.	Imports Rs.	Exports Rs.	Total. Rs.
1911–1912	8,30,609	14,89,733	23,20,342
1912–1913	5,71,691	6,02,360	11,74,051
1913–1914	6,39,160	22,80,485	29,27,645
1914–1915	5,57,836	7,83,093	13,50,929
1915–1916	6,16,634	16,17,646	22,34,280
1916–1917	5,08,041	12,51,566	17,59,607

52. The total amount of duty realised would seem to be Rs. 72,281 as against Rs. 93,280 in the previous year and Rs. 53,361 in 1914–1915 and Rs. 1,16,674 in 1913–14. Still we may say it is a tolerably good year in respect of these duties.

FORESTS.

53. The area under forests is about 225 square miles. This is about 25 percent of the total area of the State. This may be said to be the minimum that should be set apart for the protection of the soil of the State against droughts and other incidents due to a de-afforested area. Outside the State there are wooded areas to the East and North and partly in the South. But it would not be wise to neglect our own arrangements in reliance upon those of our neighbours.

54. The contest between the claims of cultivation and the forest department is going on here just as it is in British India and other places. How long the admittedly just demands of forestry can withstand the pressure of an ever increasing population reluctant to resort to any intensive cultivation is more than I can foresee. We must wait and see how the question ultimately developes itself in British India.

55. The Forest Officer Mr. Issakhan who has served for a long time in the British Indian Forest Department continues to work hard and with zeal. His department consists of five foresters, one depot keeper, five round guards and 31 beat guards; that is, 42 men in all.

56. The State has framed a Forest Law of its own.

57. Holders of alienated lands and land revenues have no rights to the trees on such lands unless they duly prove a title under an express or an implied grant. The presumption is that all trees are State property.

58. The Malvans or Sacred Groves, dedicated to some woodland deity, were very large and had remained untouched till some time ago. A small amount of Forest left around the shrine ought to suffice and the remaining extra super abundance is now being utilised as ordinary forest.

59. Timber for building purposes is given free of cost to the ryots and new settlers; but it is now made a condition that the buildings must be covered with tiles and not with thatch, as otherwise the timber soon gets rotten. This year the value of such free allotments amounted to Rs. 966 only as against Rs. 1924 in the previous year.

60. People are allowed to take bamboos in headloads free of charge and to sell the same to traders; but these latter if they export the bamboos out of the State have to pay a light export duty.

61. People are also allowed free grazing on State lands. They can also take away grass and fire wood and store them up or sell them. Wood for carts and ploughs and agricultural implements is given free, subject to rules to guard against any abuse of the concession. The produce of all trees belonging to the State (excepting Mango, Ryan, and Tamarind trees and the juice of the Toddy trees) such as gums, lac, honey, and mowra flowers and seeds, is collected by the people free of any charge, and then sold to traders, most of whom are Bohras and Ghanchis from the Panch Mahals, and some are Banias from Dabhoi.

62. The receipts and disbursements of this department are shown below:—

Receipts actual.			Disbursements.		
Particulars.	Year 1915–16.	Year 1916–17.	Particulars.	Year 1915–16.	Year 1916–17.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	1,66,735	1,12,247- 0-0	Superintendence ...	2105	2031
Fire Wood... ...	2,352	1,724- 0-0	Conservancy	4055	4217
Bamboos	821	1,180- 0-0	Working, Cutting etc.	1323	1578
Grass...	.....	0- 8-0	Reserve Demarcation.	0	27
Rohisa Oil... ...	2,401	2,901- 0-0			
Timroo Leaves ...	10,576	13,001- 0-0			
Catechu	3,751	1,250- 0-0			
Date Leaves ...	251	275- 0-0			
Fines...	548	447-12-0			
Miscellaneousitems including lac and royalties	2,516	1,987-14-0			
Total...	1,89,951	1,35,014- 2-0		7483	7853

63. All the receipt items except that of timber are satisfactory enough. Timber shows a decrease of Rs. 54,500 nearly. The cause for this is not to be sought in 1916–17 but is to be found in the anxiety people were in when the auction sales were held in September 1915. For some reason or other the railway people had failed entirely in furnishing waggons for the carriage of timber which was lying for months and months near the Railway Station waiting to be carried. This led naturally to a depression in the trade. I think it proper to record this in our report.

64. No doubt the continuance of the war has also a bad effect on the trade. But the purchase of small spars and poles by Government has helped the traders a good deal. And hence the figures at the auction in 1916 September were much better than those in 1915; but the instalments in respect of the 1915 contracts fall due in the next year.

65. The income from the license fees for permission to tap toddy trees is credited to the general revenues and not to the forest account.

66. The cost of the department is Rs. 7853 this year; which is 5·8 per-cent of this year's income as against 3·9 last year.

67. The depot at Udepur continues serving the State Departments and the public. Its receipts were Rs. 5,810–11-6 and the expenditure Rs. 1,116–2–9.

68. Offences against the Forest Rules are cognisable by the Magistrates in some cases and in some cases by the Departmental authorities; and some times by both these authorities. In the year under report there were 80 cases taken notice of departmentally, and the damage done to the forests by these offenders amounted in value to Rs. 357 and the fines inflicted amounted

to Rs. 447. Only two cases against forest rules were brought before the Criminal Courts and in both of them a conviction was obtained.

69. The return about forest fires does not show how many such fires had occurred during the year. This ought now to be done. The area devastated by the fires is said to be 50 square miles extending through 54 villages; and the damage done is said to have amounted to only Rs. 68–8–0. This is not easily believable.

70. The area covered by the fires this year is very large indeed. It was
14 square miles in 1913–14 ; 16 square miles in 1914–15, and
9·5 square miles in 1915–16.
This sudden increase ought to have been noticed in the report of the Forest Officer and his opinion expressed thereon.

71. On the whole this department has worked very well indeed when we consider the great extent of its activity in various directions, such as supplying timber and fuel in addition to its own departmental work.

EXCISE.

72. The minimum guarantee system for the distilling and selling of country liquor, which prevailed in the Bombay Presidency until the latter adopted what is called the Madras System and the separate shop system, is the system in force in this State, as it was found the best adapted to our circumstances.

73. During this year the selling prices in the shops within two miles of the Baroda frontier were raised to equal the prices in the Baroda shops.

74. There are two District Inspectors, one Distillery Inspector, and 22 Constables in the Abkari Department; and the entire force is under the control of the Superintendent of Police. The private servants of the Abkari Farmer invested with the powers of Inspectors, give very good help in the detection of offences and the prevention of illicit distillation.

75. The duties realisable on the liquor issued during the last four years are as follows :—

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On 60 Under proof ···	49,761	46,221	42,943	55,851
On 25 Under proof ···	13,622	12,834	12,675	16,807
On Masaledar ···	1,313	1,513	1,530	2,732
Total ···	64,696	60,568	57,148	75,390

76. The people are allowed to tap the toddy trees on the payment of a fee of three annas per tree. Perhaps only half the number of the trees in the State is thus brought on the registers. As the patels or village headmen are themselves the greatest offenders in this respect, the control over the tapping is most difficult. The Abkari Department will not suffice for this purpose, as the trees are scattered everywhere.

77. Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants, except in Chhota Udepur Town where a private person is employed for the purpose. All these are paid commissions according to the quantities sold. There are nine shops for such sale outside Udepur town. The quantity of Opium sold during the year was 272¾ pounds as against 272 pounds in the preceding year, the income therefrom being Rs. 5,404. During the course of the year the selling price of Opium was raised from 20 Rs. to 22½ Rs. per pound. The quantity of Bhang and Ganja sold during the year was about 290 pounds; and the income therefrom was Rs. 1,175; the total for all such drugs thus being Rs. 6,579. The Bhang and Ganja are consumed largely by the floating population consisting of Sadhus and other mendicants.

PUBLIC WORKS.

78. The Public Works Department continues to be controlled by Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel, who has worked well and satisfactorily. The total expense of the Department was Rs. 99,089; much of which is owing to the very heavy prices prevailing during the year. Rs. 12,829 were spent on roads; and Rs. 11,301 on repairs. Original Works cost Rs. 57,187. The opening of the railway will necessitate a large increase in road work for bringing goods traffic to the railway.

79. The Electric Installation is useful in supplying light to the streets and houses in the town, and in driving the Water Works Machinery during a few hours. The Telephone line to Kawant and Panwar has been completed now; and the only Taluka Town not connected by telephone with the telephone system is Karali. The total expenditure for the Electric and Telephone Departments was according to the Treasury account Rs. 18,062 as against Rs. 19,290 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

80. Full information about Land Revenue and Land Administration has been given in the two preceding Chapters. The figures for income under the head of Law and Justice will be found in the succeeding portion of this report. The Chief Revenue Officer, Mr. J. D. Mehta, who is in charge of the Revenue Department, continues doing hard good and useful work. The Survey and Forest Departments occasionally correspond through him. He has been appointed to look after the work of the Record Keeper, and he is also the President of the Town Municipality and *ex officio* Manager of all the estates taken under State management. He is also the District Magistrate and District Civil Judge. As said last year, the judicial business coming before him is practically negligeable; otherwise these various duties would be too many for one man.

81. The figures in this report are made up for twelve months ending with the 31st March. Giving the figures for the official year of the State which may not correspond with the year under report, is rather misleading.

82. The total income during the year was Rs. 7,75,713 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,82,347, inclusive of Rs. 2,07,600 paid for the railway to Dhokalia, part of which sum was met from the sale proceeds of loan paper.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

83. Appendix II mentions the principal enactments in force in this State. The British Indian enactments mentioned therein are followed of course with the necessary changes. The various byelaws, rules and orders issued from time to time have been now all called up with a view to codification.

84. Good care is taken to enforce the rules about fire arms. The number of licenses for the possession and use of fire arms is not large.

85. Appendix III shows all blanks except for three serviceable and four unserviceable guns. We have got no regularly trained Military force in the true sense of the word. There are no gunners regularly employed for the guns; anybody from the police or the guards who can manage to fire them off is employed on the occasions when salutes have to be fired.

86. Appendix IV relates to the Police and the Body guards and personal guards. The guards are foot guards and mounted guards. The foot guards furnish guards for the Palace, the Treasury, the Huzur Office and various other public buildings. The Officer in charge says that their number does not suffice. The mounted guards mostly do duty as escorts and messengers. All of them were under the control of Mahida Saheb Ranjitsinhji who had charge also of the Stables Department and the Tent Department and the Furniture Department. He deserves creditable mention for the care and attention he has bestowed upon the discipline and education of these guards.

87. The arms with which these guards and the Police have been supplied require to be exchanged now for better weapons. Most of the muskets are old worthless things.

88. The regular police and the abkari men are under the control of the Police Superintendent. The Mounted police number only seven, and all of them act as orderlies. There are one Inspector and six Sub-Inspectors under the Superintendent of Police. The number of Sub-Inspectors may seem to be large as each of them, following the British Indian System, is in charge of a police station. But the ignorant villagers, who mostly live in widely scattered villages, find it difficult to go any distance over the hilly country to a police station. Hence as small areas as possible are for the present included in each Station.

89. There are 26 police out-posts, but very great difficulty is met with in keeping them fully manned. People earn high wages as labourers by work for only a few hours in the day. Hence the police force, with its discipline and hard work, often amongst distant wild places, has no rival attractions for them.

90. As was said last year, there is, roughly speaking one policeman to every five square miles of the country and to every 600 persons of the population. This is not much when compared with other places. The extremely wild nature of the country and the long frontiers with wild neighbours render this force rather insufficient. Our own population is luckily peaceful and mild.

91. The Police Superintendent in his carefully considered report says that the records will show that a good many of the offenders punished for robberies and thefts were outsiders. This is gratifying enough. It will be well if in the next report figures relating to this point are duly given. If it be convincingly made out that outsiders commit most of these property offences, then the Superintendent may be helped in taking steps to meet this evil by employing frontier patrols and other means of control. It would be well if care be taken to allow nobody to enter our State armed with swords and bows and arrows. Our arms rules forbid that. Of course the police must make a distinction between such persons and exempted or respectable persons or police or public authorities of neighbouring States.

92. The result of the work of the Police is shown in Appendix V. The following comparative table for the last seven years shows an amount of fitful variation in the percentages which is inexplicable.

Year.	Number of offences investigated by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sent up for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of conviction	
					On number arrested.	On number sent up.
1910-11	64	85	85	63	74·7	74·7
1911-12	92	78	78	51	65·5	65·5
1912-13	109	137	134	79	57·3	58·9
1913-14	99	124	124	83	66·9	66·9
1914-15	94	110	110	102	92·7	92·7
1915-16	98	126	124	82	65	66·1
1916-17	129	161	161	126	78·2	78·2

93. As the average of the percentages for the previous six years is 70·8, the result this year is decidedly above that average and can not be said to be unsatisfactory. In a case of murdering a witch, eight men had to be discharged at once. It is this that has affected the percentage or else it would have been yet higher.

94. The police report shows that 31 offences have remained undetected. This means 24 percent of the reported offences have remained undetected; last year the percentage was 28·5.

95. The details about stolen property are given in Appendix VI. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,735 as against Rs. 10,752 in the last year, and Rs. 2,989 in the year preceding that. This is satisfactory enough. The value of stolen property recovered in this year is Rs. 776, that is 28·3 percent of the value of the property stolen. This is a low percentage compared with previous years. The Police report repeats its

complaint of previous years that the people afford no help in the detection of the offenders.

96. The number of crimes of violence is less than in the previous year. There was one case of murder as against three in the preceding year, and five cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as against two in the previous year. But there was no case of robbery or dacoity though these are observed in the preceding year.

97. The Magisterial Return (Appendix VII) shows that offences of theft numbered only 29 as against 31 in the previous year. This is good enough. The number of cases involving hurt was 54. This though undesirable, is not serious. The number of cases under sections 504–510 I. P. C. is 13, showing that the people are not fond of running up to Court for trifling quarrels.

98. In a force of 188 policemen, there are 106 who can read and write; giving us 82 illiterates; last year the literates numbered only 72. The departmental supervision seems to be strict and, let us hope, efficient too. Eighty four persons were punished departmentally and only two were sent up to the Courts. The men on the slightest illness overtaking them have a habit of running away without leave, or of overstaying the sick leave given to them, and the departmental punishments are mostly for such absence.

99. Care is taken by the Superintendent to immediately take strict notice of any complaint of misbehaviour by the Police towards anybody. And this is having a steady effect in improving the tone of the force.

100. The police require to be armed with breech-loading muskets. That will give them more courage on the frontier posts.

101. It is very difficult to get men to enrol in the police. The reason is the high wages they get in other employment. The cost in salaries alone is Rs. 24,737 with Rs. 3,182 for police dress &c. The cost of the Abkari Police in salaries amounted to Rs. 2,511.

102. There are 2 Abkari Inspectors and 22 men under them for abkari and opium duties. They are all under the Superintendent of Police. The private servants of the abkari farmer invested with the powers of Inspectors do very good useful work.

103. This review will show that the police have done well so as to reflect credit on the Superintendent's efforts to improve them. He seems to have been active this year in inspection work.

104. The village police must also be noticed here. Generally the revenue patel is also the police patel. But in the Karali taluka there are separate patels even in ordinary villages. This anomaly is being gradually removed. There are no hereditary Vatandar patels. These village headmen are mostly illiterate, but yet they do good work.

105. The Mounted and Foot Guards were originally part of the police but latterly put under a separate Fouj Officer, Mahida Saheb Ranjitsinhji who was during the year also in charge of the Stables and the Tent Depart-

ment and the Furniture Office and the Band. He took a keen interest in his work and effected many improvements.

THE JUDICIARY.

106. (*a*) The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb assisted by the Dewan, stands in the place of the Local Government, the High Court and the District and the Sessions Court of the British Districts in respect of all Civil and Criminal Matters.

(*b*) Then comes the District Magistrate invested with enhanced powers under the 30th Section of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In addition he is the Chief Revenue Officer of the State. In Civil matters he is impowered to try original suits of value over Rs. 3,000 and to hear appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish. He is also the President of the Chhota Udepur Town Municipality and the Administrator of all Estates taken under State management.

(*c*) The Nyayadhish, as a Court of original Civil Jurisdiction, can hear all sorts of suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. He and the Assistant Judge are invested with powers under the Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. The Nyayadhish is also a First Class Magistrate for the whole State.

(*d*) The various Thandars are all Third Class Magistrates, but only two of them are invested with powers to try Cases.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

107. The work done by the various Courts is shown below :—

Courts.	Balance on 31-3-1916.	Received during 1916-1917.	Total.	How disposed of.		
				Decided.	Committed to sessions.	Balance on 31-3-1917.
Huzur Court	1	5	6	6	.....	.....
Assistant Session Judge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Magistrate ...	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
1st Class Magistrate ...	7	199	206	198	5	3
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tejghad 3rd Class Magistrate	3	25	28	25	.....	3
Total ...	11	237	248	237	5	6

108. The number of persons tried by the Courts was 365 as against 459 in the previous year. The number of persons convicted was 208 as against 231 in the previous year. Out of those tried 85 persons were discharged without trial, and 60 were acquitted after trial.

109. The Offences as described in Appendix VII may be classified as below :—

	Last Year.	This Year.
Under the Indian Penal Code	176	160
,, ,, Abkari Act	80	43
,, ,, Forest Act	1	2
,, ,, Cattle Trespass Act	8	8
,, ,, Gambling Act	3	1
,, ,, District Police Act	1	8
,, ,, Opium Act	0	1
,, ,, Land Revenue Act	1	0
,, ,, Criminal Pro. Code Chap. VIII	3	0
,, ,, Arms Act	8	6
,, ,, Other Acts	2	0
,, ,, Shikar Act	0	1
,, ,, State Carriages Rules	0	2
	283	232

110. The year under report is thus seen to be a tolerably good one especially when compared with the one immediately preceding it, though worse than 1914–15. But these fluctuations and variations are difficult to account for, unless averages over long periods are considered; and then we have this difficulty that with the progress of time a better registration of crimes and a habit of freer resort to Courts render comparisons of doubtful value.

111. There was only one criminal appeal and that to the Huzur Court. The sentences were confirmed. The poverty of the people seems to be the chief obstacle in the way of their resorting more freely to the appeal Courts; for there seems to be no lack of pleaders ready to take up any sort of case.

112. Details about extradition cases are to be found in the following tables.

Surrenders by this State.

To which State.	Number of accused surrendered.	Number convicted.	Number of not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
Borsad in Kaira	1	0	0	0	I. P. C. Sec : 380
Kathiwara Native State ...	1	0	0	0	I. P. C. Sec : 409
Total...	2	0	0	0	Result not known at the end of the year.

Surrenders to this State.

From which State.	Number of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur	1	0	1	0	Sec. 380-457 I.P.C.
Rajpipla State ...	2	2	0	0	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
Jambughora State ...	6	6	0	0	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
Jambughora State ...	1	1	0	0	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
Baroda	1	1	0	0	Sec. 379 I. P. C.
Total ...	11	10	1	0	

113. The result shows a slight, very slight, decrease in the figures of last year. That is good enough so far as it goes.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

114. As already said the Nyayadhish, holding his Court in Chhota Udepur town, has jurisdiction throughout the State over all suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Chief Revenue Officer as Civil Judge has original jurisdiction over all suits exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value; and has appellate jurisdiction over the decrees passed by the Nyayadhish. The present Nyayadhish who had practised as a pleader in British Districts is a hard working careful man who has done his work satisfactorily.

115. The Thandars are all invested with summary powers to award possession and to issue injunctions on the lines laid down in the Bombay Mamlatdars' Act.

116. The Thandars also hear rent suits under the Land Revenue Code.

117. Looking to Civil appeals we find there was one appeal to the District Judge and one to the Huzur Court. It is strange that there are not more appeals, though there are so many pleaders practising here for years.

118. Appendix X refers to original suits. As was to be expected, the work is confined only to the Court of the Nyayadhish, which means that there was no suit above Rs. 3,000 in value. The work in the Court of the Nyayadhish has increased a good deal this year. There were 181 new suits as against 78 instituted in the previous year. This added to the preceding year's balance makes a total of 202 suits before the Court as against 121 in the previous year. The disposals numbered 137 as against 100 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 65 at the end of this year as against 21 at the end of the preceding year. Looking to the large amount of Criminal work that the Nyayadhish has to do, this is very good indeed.

119. The value of the suits instituted in this year was Rs. 28,050 as against Rs. 8,035 the value of the suits instituted in the preceding year. The

value of the suits disposed of amounts to Rs. 9204 only, showing that the heavier suits remain to be disposed of. Suits exceeding Rs. 1000 in value were four in number as against one in the previous year. Suits relating to landed property were thirteen in number as against four in the previous year. Out of the total of 181 new suits instituted, 165 suits related to money transactions. It is difficult to say to what causes this increase must be ascribed.

120. The average duration for each suit was 121 days as against 154 days in the previous year and 133 days in the year before that. This is a sign that the Court has worked diligently.

121. Execution work also appears to have been done well enough. There were in all 57 execution cases before the Court just as in the preceding year. The number of disposals was 42 as against 45 in the previous year. Amongst these 42, the execution was complete in 16 cases, and partial in 15 cases, whilst 11 cases were quite infructuous. This leaves room for improvement in the future.

REGISTRATION.

122. The Nyayadhish and the various Thandars are all registering officers. The spurt in registration observed last year has not been maintained in this year. The number of documents presented for registration was 142 as against 206 last year; but this number is good enough in comparison with 80 in 1914–15 and 34 in 1913–14. The value of the property in these deeds was Rs. 98,132 as against Rs. 1,25,519 in the previous year. The numbers of mortgages fell to 72 from 80, not a heavy decline. But the number of sales fell from 113 to 63 which requires consideration.

123. The fees realised by this Registration work amounted to Rs. 718 as against Rs. 982 in the preceding year.

JAIL.

124. There is only one jail and that is at Chhota Udepur. There is a subordinate jail at Jabugam for persons sentenced to not more than one week's imprisonment.

125. The jail at Udepur is a commodious airy place containing 21 cells. There are, besides the cells, four rooms which are used for the jailor's office, and as a guard room, and for the stores and for the jail dispensary. In the large enclosed compound outside the main building accommodation is provided for the residence of the jailor and the guards. The cells also are commodious and well ventilated with a fine open garden in the centre and open spaces all around. Eighty to ninety persons can be well accommodated there at a time. But as the average daily attendance this year was only 30·6, the accommodation was more than enough.

126. There has been no escape from the jail; but there were three deaths owing to illness; nor was there any epidemic disease amongst the inmates. There was no juvenile offender.

127. The number of under trial prisoners admitted into the jail was 82, to which we may add two remaining over from the previous year. Out of these 84, four were committed to the Sessions, three sent to other States, one died, and 43 were convicted and 32 discharged. These under trial prisoners were detained in jail on an average for 18·3 days which is creditable enough.

128. The number of convicted prisoners received during the year was 60; to this we add 27 the balance remaining over at the end of last year, giving us a total of 87. Out of these 44 belonged to the cultivating class, and 34 to the laboring class; and four were traders.

129. The number of convicts received in the preceding year was 121; so this year shows a decrease of 61. Last year there was an increase of 44 over the figures of 1914–15. It is no use speculating about this.

130. The total cost was Rs. 2,361, or an average of Rs. 0-3-4½ per day for each prisoner. This rate is the same as that of the previous year. The earnings from the work of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 216 against Rs. 130 in the previous year.

131. The jail officials, of whom the principal is the Chief Medical Officer of the State, appear to be taking good care of the prisoners entrusted to them. The prisoners all gain in weight by their stay in the jail. Deaths amongst the jail population was conspicuous by its absence in the years preceding the one under report. The three deaths that have occurred this year give a percentage of 2·1 on the jail population. This is nothing practically speaking.

MUNICIPALITY.

132. There is a Municipality for the town of Chhota Udepur. The President thereof is the Chief Revenue Officer. There are three official and three non official members, all appointed by the Darbar. The administrative work is done mostly by the Secretary under the orders of the president.

133. The total income of the municipality was Rs. 2,411 as against Rs. 2,474 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,915 as against Rs. 3,417 in the previous year. (Appendix XVI).

134. The income from the town duties amounted to Rs. 1,191 and from the water cess it was Rs. 1,046. The rest of the income, Rs. 90, is from various sources.

135. The expenditure does not include road repairs in the town. This expense, as well as the excess of the expenditure over the income, is paid from the general treasury.

136. There were this year no fires worth mentioning in the town.

MANAGED ESTATES.

137. The management of the estates of Minors and indebted land holders and of incapables, is carried on by the Revenue Officer under the supervision of the Huzur. There is no legislation here on the subject. The accompanying table shows the work done in this respect.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1916.	Receipts from 1-4-1916 to 31-3-1917.	Total.	Disbursement from 1-4-1916 to 31-3-1917.	Closing balance on 31-3-1917.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwal.	32	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	1,03,328	38,532	1,41,910	19,561	1,22,349	60	The Thakor is incapable of managing his estate.
2	Baria Narsing Haribhai of Bhilpur	41	Bhilpur.	...	269	665	934	606	328	3	For indebtedness.
3	Baria Indrasing Dajibhai of Bhikharapura	38	Bhikhapura.	...	224	1,048	1,272	948	324	3	Do.
	Baria Chhatrasing Dajibhai.	21									
4	Naik Vijla Gordhan of Palsanda	29	Palsanda	...	638	1,854	2,492	1,530	962	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsing Nathubhai of Pani	34	Pani.	...	543	711	1,254	662	592	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	56	Mal.	...	44	203	247	217	30	1½	Do.
7	Naik Virsing Dawal of Mithibore & Singalaja ...	28	Mithibore.	...	590	1,305	1,895	1,288	607	2½	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun	37	Kothara	...	136	543	679	541	138	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwal	28	Richhwel.	...	37	167	204	176	28	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsing of Kakarkund	29	Kharkhad.	...	39	300	339	308	31	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidivasan.	...	...	...	25	750	775	683	92	4	Do.
12	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji	17	Chhota Udepur.	Studying in the Rajkumar College Rajkot.	517	23,736	24,253	12,839	11,414	11	Minority.
13	Baria Kiratsing Takhatsing of Nanibej...	12	Nanibej.	Studying at Jambooghora.	...	183	183	22	161	2	Do.
14	Deceased Vajesing Damaldar of Roonwad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under Huzur Office No, 31 of the 10-2-1916.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

138. There are two Hospitals in Chhota Udepur town. One for men and the other for women and children. The former is called the Steele Hospital after a former Dewan. The other is called the Shri Samajkooverba Women's Hospital in revered memory of the late Raniji Saheb Shri Samajkooverba Saheb. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is in charge of the Steele Hospital and of the Jail Dispensary; and the Taluka Dispensaries are under his control and supervision. He is an experienced Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University and is an intelligent man. There is accommodation in the Steele Hospital for nine in-patients. But the Wards are rarely fully occupied. This year there were 43 in-patients as against 29 in the preceding year. This is good.

139. The Shri Samajkooverba Hospital was opened in May 1915. Dr. Miss Regina D'Souza L. M. &. S. who had shown herself good natured and kind to the poor, was in charge of it till the 24th June; and then Miss Mary Pereira who however left on 28th January 1917.

140. The Dispensary of the Personal Medical attendant to the Shri Rajaji Saheb is also open to the general public. There are Dispensaries also at Kawant, Chalamli, Jetpur and Kadwal. All are well supplied with the necessary drugs &c. Treatment in all these dispensaries and Hospitals is free of any charge.

141. A salaried Native Vaidya is also kept for the benefit of such persons as may prefer the Hindu system of treatment.

142. Appendix No. XXIII deals with Medical Relief. The following table gives a comparative view of the work done :--

Place.	Total attendance		Daily average this year.	New admission.		Operations.			Last year's total.
	Last year.	This year.		Last year.	This year.	This year.			
						Major.	Minor.	Total.	
Steele Hospital ...	28,921	22,365	61·3	5,858	5,440	17	139	156	142
Shri Samajkooverba Women's Hospital...	13,137	11,481	31·4	2,804	2,694	19	35	54	91
Palace Dispensary ...	5,609	7,389	20·2	1,570	1,800	5	108	113	63
Kawant ,, ...	8,614	8,103	22·2	2,337	2,228	...	65	65	...
Jetpur ,, ...	6,971	8,358	...	2,211	1,960	....	43	43	42
Chalamli ,, ...	4,716	4,473	...	1,830	1,274	...	41	41	38
Kadwal ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail ,, ...	75	95	...	15	30	...	...	...	...

143. There were 13 post mortems performed this year as against nine in the preceding year. These cases have all to be sent to the Chief Hospital at Chhota Udepur.

144. Mr. Narbadashanker, the obliging and good natured experienced personal medical attendant of the Rajaji Saheb was in charge of the State Hospital for one month and of the Women's Hospital for over two months.

145. The total expenditure on Medical Relief, including vaccination charges was Rs. 14,131 as against Rs. 16,998 in the previous year in which a large outlay had to be met in opening the Women's Hospital.

146. Malarial favours as usual hold the first rank in the diseases attacking the people. Skin diseases come next.

147. The year was marked by the outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox in the Chhota Udepur town itself as well as in the Talukas. But the mortality in the town was not great. This was perhaps due to the people having been vaccinated thoroughly, as the vaccinating department of the Bombay Government has been working here for a long time past. Unfortunately there are no figures available to show how many of the persons now attacked had been previously vaccinated..

148. Another feature of the year was the large number of rabid dogs. Most of these were killed instead of being caught and securely tied up for about ten days to see how the disease ends. This latter is a troublesome and dangerous course and people do not take to it simply for the sake of scientific verification. Every dog that runs about and bites people and cattle is called a mad one. There were nearly thirteen persons sent to Kasauli at the expense of the State this year. They are all doing well.

149. There are two vaccinators working permanently in this State under the supervision of the Sanitary authorities of the Bombay Government.

150. We are using here only the vaccine supplied by the Depot at Belgaum and hand to hand vaccination is now no longer resorted to.

151. People are taking kindly to vaccination against small pox but there are no complete figures available this year.

152. The figures for births and deaths are given in Appendix XXIV. The number of births was 3,020 and the number of deaths was 1,211, showing an excess of 1,809. As will be seen from the table in the following paragraph this excess goes on throughout the last six years, during which time the population has been increased by 9,637 through this annual addition so that the population now should be at least 1,13,272. The percentages given in the appendix and in this table cannot therefore be taken as strictly correct, but still, if they err, they err on the safe side as regards the death ratio.

153. The following table gives the necessary figures :—

Year.	Population as per 1911 census.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	
					Of births.	Of deaths.
1911–12 ...	1,03,635	2,645	1,145	1,800	28·4	11·3
1912–13 ...	,,	2,282	1,098	1,184	22·3	10·7
1913–14 ...	,,	2,798	1,360	1,438	27·3	13·2
1914–15 ...	,,	2,506	1,018	1,488	24·4	9·9
1915–16 ...	,,	3,109	1,191	1,918	30·4	11·7
1916–17 ...	,,	3,020	1,211	1,809	29·1	11·6

These figures would excite the envy of large cities where the death rate in India rarely goes below 20 per thousand. The birth rate too is satisfactory enough. As there is room yet for the expansion of the population, this tendency may be expected to go on unchecked for some time to come.

154. Deaths from accidents and wild animals are shown below :—

	Last Year.	This Year.
Drowning	5	10
Snakebites	25	24
Suicides	12	7
Falls from trees	19	10
Wild animals	1	1
Other causes	6	8
	68	60

155. The number of deaths from snakebites is practically the same as last year. The people seem to be trusting only to snake exorcists and know of no other remedy. The witnesses when they have seen the animal generally name it either as the cobra or the ringed serpent which is a viper. The people are so deficient in stamina through their drinking habits and careless living, that even if they should think of going to a dispensary, they would die from a full bite of either of these reptiles before they should reach the dispensary. The deaths are reported generally from the villages far away from the Taluka towns. The falls from trees though only ten this year are yet in almost all cases due to tappers of toddy palms going up the trees whilst their heads may be dazed with drink. The police seem to be bestowing special care upon these statistics.

156. The return, Appendix No. XX, relating to agricultural stock, shows that disease has badly reduced the number of cows and bullocks and male buffaloes. The number of ploughs is 16,600, and of carts 3,812 giving

a total of 20,412 and for these we have only 37,141 bullocks and male buffaloes, that is not even a pair for each plough and cart.

157. The veterinary assistant reports that he visited ten villages in the course of this year. He treated 511 animals in all. It is to be hoped his services will be more extensively availed of in the future.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

158. The return in Appendix XXV refers to the Schools in this State. The total number is 29 out of which one is an Anglo vernacular school, one an Urdu school, two are girls' schools, and the remaining 25 are boys' schools.

159. The total expenditure under the heading of education is Rs. 11,341, out of which Rs. 9,426 were spent through the Educational Department. The remaining Rs. 1,915 were spent in buildings, scholarships and other grants for the department itself.

160. We give every year Rs. 120 for furniture and apparatus etc. and contribute Rs. 300 to the Rewa Kantha Educational Fund and Rs. 40 to the Pollen Boarding House. We have to contribute towards the pensions of the men serving here. A special grant is given every year towards sending a teacher to the Ahmedabad Training School.

161. The State also gives scholarships (but not through the Educational Department) to poor students to complete their studies mostly in Baroda, Nandod and Ahmedabad schools.

162. Education is free but yet the people seem to be not availing themselves of its advantages. The number of pupils on the rolls is 1,653. But the actual attendance is generally much less than that. The number on the rolls barely represents 1·5 per cent of the total population. It would be more to the point to compare the number of pupils with the number of boys of school going age. But we do not know these figures. Though the number on the rolls is 1,653 the daily average attendance was only 1,079.

163. Appendix XXV shows a decrease both in the numbers on the roll and in the daily average. The report does not explain this.

164. The Educational Department supervises and practically controls the Department. We are thankful for the assistance received; but it is doubtful if this dual control is on the whole beneficial.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

165. The Public Library in Chhota Udepur town is maintained by an annual grant of Rs. 200 kindly given by the Rajaji Saheb in addition to the subscriptions of the members, which are not sufficient by themselves to keep the institution going. The Honorary Secretary Dr. Narbadashanker looks

after its business carefully. It has lately been registered by the director of Public Education, Bombay.

166. The new Gymkhana with its fine tennis grounds and the attractions of a good billiard room continues to draw the attendance of the officials and others for recreation. The Rajaji Saheb is an almost constant visitor and has kindly lent the services of the excellent State band for the delectation of the members.

167. The privately owned printing press, located in a building supplied by the Rajaji Saheb gets enough of work, mostly State work. But there is no newspaper or other periodical published in Chhota Udepur.

168. The Charities maintained by the State have been continued undisturbed. The Sadavarat is a dole of flour and pulse and other food stuffs to the blind or infirm or the destitute and to poor pilgrims. These are given at Jetpur and Devhat and at Kawant and Hampheswar and at Udepur. The Nityadan is a daily gift of a brass goblet and one rupee to a Sadhu. The total cost is about Rs. 3000.

169. The combined Post and Telegraph Office established by the British Indian authorities, is proving very useful and its business seems to be growing steadily. The telephone service maintained by the State is also a great boon to all.

170. There are five minor post offices in the charge of village school masters.

171. The railway from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur was to be opened in April, but it looks as if it will take some months more. The railway people complain bitterly about the difficulty in getting labourers; and the post office complain about not getting runners and guides.

172. The reports from the various departments this year show that more care has been bestowed on their compilation than usual. It is to be hoped that progress will be kept up in this direction. Officers like the Chief Revenue Officer, the Police Superintendent and the Fouj Officer, will find that sitting to think about the figures that they send up will open up many fields of enquiry to them. The preparation of these returns is not intended merely to supply information to the Huzur Office, but to enable the various heads of departments to review the work in their departments during the year and to see what defects require amendment.

173. The Rajaji Saheb continues his careful personal supervision of every detail in the administration and by his appreciative treatment and encouragement of all, helps on the work of the departments in a marked manner. We are all in duty bound to render him our respectful and grateful thanks for this.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1916–1917.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31–3–17	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A.,LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1–5–10	31–3–17	
3	Mr. Maganlal C. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	17–10–15	31–3–17	
4	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police ...	30–3–12	31–3–17	
5	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Palace Superintendent ...	1–4–10	31–3–17	
6	Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji	A. D. C. to the Rajaji Saheb & Fouj Officer ...	1–8–09	31–3–17	
7	Mahida Keshrisinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent ...	1–9–13	13–3–16	Appointed as Guest Officer on 14-3-1916.
8	Mahida Partapsinhji ...	Do.	14–3–16	31–3–17	
9	Dr. Sheralli K. Nanjiani L.M. & S....	Medical Officer ...	24–12–09	31–3–17	
10	Miss Regina D'Souza, L.M. & S.	Lady Doctor ...	3–8–15	24–6–16	Resigned on 25-6-1916.
11	Miss Mary M. Pereira L.M. & S.	Do.	31–7–16	27–1–17	Do. on 28-1-17.
12	Mr. Narmadashanker C. Joshi.	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb ...	1–3–14	31–3–17	
13	Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel ...	State Engineer ...	2–9–12	31–3–17	
14	Mr. Isha Mohammed ...	Acting Forest Officer ...	14–9–08	31–3–17	
15	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15–6–07	31–3–17	
16	Mr. Behramjee Limjibhoy Nandodwalla	Tutor to the Young Princes ...	1–11–12	15–10–16	Transferred as a Distillery Inspector on 16-10-16.
17	Mr. Shankerrao Y. Sule ...	Do.	16–10–16	31–3–17	
18	Mr. Dahyabhai C. Amin ...	Garden Superintendent ...	21–8–15	31–3–17	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1916-1917.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations of 1915 ...	State Rules.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Tonga Rules...	.....		
27	Insolvency (Chapter 20 of Act XIV of 1882)	Yes.		
28	Possessory Suits before Thandars ...	Adopted from the British Mamlatdars Act.		
29	Hostile Traders Regulations and various orders relating to enemy subjects ...	Yes.		
30	Land Acquisition Rules	.....		
31	Pension Rules	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1916–1917.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.							Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														No Military force entertained.
Sappers														
Artillery								7 { 3 Serviceable 4 Unserviceable						
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops... ...														
Total ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1916-1917.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	160+25	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	
Police Inspector	1	45+15	640	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Sub Police Inspectors	1	35+10	2,439	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	2	30+10			2				2		
	1	25+10							2		
	1=6	22+5							1		
Subedar...	1	22	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Mounted Constables	7	24	1,992	.....	7	.....	.....	1	4	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	5	15	627	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	
2nd Class Do.	6	13	815	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
3rd Class Do.	6	12	694	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
4th Class Do.	10	11	1,182	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
1st Class Constables	17	10	1,709	1	9+1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	
2nd Class Do.	34	9	3,177	5	10+1	.....	... ..	.....	15	.....	
3rd Class Do.	80	8	7,149	9	35+3	2	.....	.....	34	.....	
Karkuns, and Faras	1	25	1,734	2	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	
	1	14									
	4	12									
	4	13									
	2	10									
	1	5									
	1	2¼									
Contingencies	...	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	188	.....	24,737	18	79+5	2	1	2	106	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20+5 15+5	528	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2nd Class Constables...	2	9	204	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Class Do.	20	8	1,752	1	13	...	...	...	5	...
Contingencies	...	2½	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	2,511	1	13	...	...	...	8	...
Paga.										
Risaldar...	1	36	432	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dafedar	1	16	176	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	2	15	58	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sowars	1 6 10 5 6	14 13 12 11 10+1	3,887	...	8+1	...	...	...	25	...
Turiwala	1	5	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwadars etc.	...	...	701	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	...	5,374	...	13+1	...	...	...	29	...
Palace Guard	65	...	6,650	...	32	...	...	...	35	...
Grand Total ...	99	...	12,024	...	45+1	...	...	...	64	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of Convictions on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1615-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	98	129	126	161	124	161	82	126	42	35	66·1	78·2	66.1	78.2	Cases reported direct to the Magistrate are not included in this table.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chhota Udepur	10,753	2,736	6,359	777	59·1	28·3	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1915-1916.	Number of cases disposed of during 1916-1917.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Penal Code: Offences under Sections:—							
143–160	...	2	2	2	2	7	2
161–190	...	3	3	8	3	3	3
192–229	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
231–263	...	1	1	...	1	3	2
264–294	...	13	13	1	12	26	26
295–298	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
302–321	2	6	8	5	7	10	4
323–338	5	54	59	59	57	100	28
341–358	...	6	6	5	6	10	2
363–376	2	2	4	3	4	4	2
379–382	...	29	29	33	28	46	39
384–402	...	1	1	6	1	1	1
403–409	...	1	1	4	1	2	2
411–420	1	1	2	10	2	3	1
421–440	...	4	4	4	4	6	4
447–462	...	12	12	11	12	15	9
465–477	...	2	2	1	2	2	2
493–498	1	2	3	5	3	3	...
500–502	...	4	4	1	4	6	...
504–510	...	13	13	19	13	21	4
Criminal Procedure Code 109–110	...	2	2	3	2	7	...
Total ...	11	160	171	171	166	278	132
Abkari and other Acts	...	72	72	104	71	82	76
Grand Total ...	11	232	243	275	237	360	208

Chhota Udepur,
20th September, 1917.

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1916–1917.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
...	12	1	4	11	...	28	70	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	13	5	7	9	...	39	6	...	...	27	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	4	2	3	...	...	9	6	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	2	...	4	17	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	41	14	15	55	...	132	142	...	...	43	7	1	5	2	6	9	3	...	1	...	5	
...	...	2	...	74	...	76	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	41	16	15	129	...	208	145	...	...	45	7	1	5	2	6	9	3	...	1	...	6	

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1916-1917.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer for commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	10	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	14	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Session Judge's Court and District Magistrate's Court.	19	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Class Magistrate's Court ...	204	199	9	202	24	60	6	...	348	301	83	33	176	5	...	4	3	
Tejghad 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	24	25	...	13	18	14	5	...	63	50	2	22	23	...	..	3	3	
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	9	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	12	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	266	237	11	217	44	77	11	5	459	365	85	60	208	5	...	7	6	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Session Judge's and District Magistrate's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1916–1917.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.														Rs.	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	43	21	78	181	121	202	100	137	21	65	28,050-15-1	13	165	3	98	56	7	4	...	32	72	14	19	9,204-4-3	0 4 1	
Total ...	43	21	78	181	121	202	100	137	21	65	28,050-15-1	13	165	3	98	56	7	4	...	32	72	14	19	9,204-4-3	0 4 1	

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1916–1917.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.		1915-1916.	1916-1917.	Value for the present year.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	Value for the present year.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	Value for the present year.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzar Court	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
District Judge's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	24	12	1,287 1 6	33	45	4,997 10 9	57	57	6,284 12 3	45	42	5,091 4 0	12	15	1,193 8 3	6	4	5	
Total ...	24	13	2,398 1 6	33	45	4,997 10 9	58	57	6,284 12 3	45	42	5,091 4 0	12	16	2,304 8 3	6	4	6	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1916–1917.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.											
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	34-4-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
District Judge's Court.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	12-2-0	15-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0-0-26	0-2-3
Total ...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	12-2-0	49-4-6	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0-0-26	0-2-3

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality, etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			TOTAL.						1915-1916.			1916-1917.								
								1915-1916.			1916-1917.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24.	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	27	2	29	60	82	142	134	87	221	87	84	171	21·4	4·5	25·9	26·4	4·2	30·6	28	1	29	2,361	18·3	3 Convicts died in Jail during the year owing to illness.

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916-1917.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur...	206	142	80	72	113	63	2	...	...	...	11	7	206	142	1,25,519-5-3	98,132-2-0	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

DESCRIPTION.	1915-1916.			1916-1917.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	113	41,181–13–6	473–4–0	63	30,800–12–0	341–12–0	
,, Gifts	2	14,751– 0–0	8–4–0	...	.....	.....	
,, Mortgage	80	68,981– 9–9	483–0–0	72	63,268– 6–0	368–12–0	
,, Miscellaneous	11	604–14–0	17–8–0	7	4,063– 0–0	8– 4–0	
Total ...	206	1,25,519– 5–3	982–0–0	142	98,132– 2–0	718–12–0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	982–0–0	...	.....	718–12–0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1917.	Remarks.
		1915-1916.	1916-1917.		1915-1916.	1916-1917.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	2,474–15–10	2,411–8–8	.....	3,417–0–0	3,915–0–0	.....	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenues of the State.

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1916–1917.

STATE.	April, 1916.	May, 1916.	June, 1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1916.	September, 1916.	October, 1916.	November, 1916.	December, 1916.	January, 1917.	February, 1917.	March, 1917.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	...	...	9–1	4–56	23–87	8–17	0–48	2–7	...	...	2–78	...	50–94	39–30	50–68	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1916–1917.

ARTICLES.	During March (past year) Rate per maund.	During March (present year) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 12 0	1 12 0	
Adad	2 0 0	1 14 0	
Mag	2 4 0	2 0 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Gram	1 8 0	1 10 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	3 0 0	2 12 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Rice Superior	3 0 0	3 2 0	
Rice Inferior	2 8 0	2 12 0	
Maize	1 8 0	1 2 0	
Wheat	3 0 0	2 13 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 0 0	2 4 0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	57,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	57,701	.....	57,701	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	11,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	12,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	24,132	24,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant, &c.	.....	.....	13,773	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....	.....	3,484	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	99,090	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur State ...	1915–16	39,667	29,327	4,086	10,217	476	310	6	42	17,759	16,782	...	538	3,250	
	1916–17	35,221	27,614	1,920	10,865	438	360	7	80	18,046	16,600	...	523	3,289	

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Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur...	44	74,266	9	5,404 + 2,808 Opium compensation.	8	1,175	.....	.....	59	80,845	

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Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-16 to 31-3-17.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	84,413 14 4	59,887 7 10
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	2,49,605 7 0	2,36,181 13 6
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	67,389 10 1	41,069 6 11
4. Arrears	3,360 15 8	4,065 4 11
Total ...	3,20,356 0 9	2,81,316 9 4
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	1,12,223 14 9	1,66,912 3 1
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ..	1,713 14 4	2,368 8 5
4. Miscellaneous	2,978 9 5	3,188 13 11
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,901 0 0	2,401 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	13,001 0 0	10,576 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	1,250 0 0	3,751 0 0
8. Grass produce	0 8 0	100 8 0
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	275 0 0	251 0 0
10. Lakh Farm	.....	...
	417 0 0	101 0 0
Total ..	1,34,830 14 6	1,89,650 1 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A) Tribute	7,806 0 0	7,806 0 0	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	7,806 0 0	7,806 0 0	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department...	27,038 0 0	25,786 0 0	31,937 15 4	51,018 5 8	
2. Account Department	1,747 0 0	1,713 0 0	1,674 12 10	1,657 10 8	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc ...	5,665 0 0	5,025 0 0	10,250 7 10	10,173 1 6	
4. Tanzi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	3,739 0 0	3,972 0 0	3,533 10 9	3,666 15 3	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	28,691 0 0	26,261 0 0	25,599 3 11	23,804 2 4	
8. Record-room Department	1,970 0 0	1,970 0 0	1,727 15 9	1,708 13 2	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	41,564 0 0	41,429 0 0	37,024 6 10	36,807 10 3	
11. Jail Department	2,444 0 0	1,769 0 0	2,374 3 7	2,024 0 7	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	4,516 12 0	3,539 14 6	
15. Forest Department	8,831 0 0	8,232 0 0	7,853 10 8	7,514 11 6	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	560 0 0	480 0 0	

Customs.							
1. Export duty							
2. Import duty ... ... } Ijardar's ..	60,000 0 0	51,594 10 1					
3. Tolls ,, ...							
4. Darbari	.....	.....					
Total ..	60,000 0 0	51,594 10 1					
(C) Excise Revenue.							
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty) ...	5,404 11 9	4,507 8 9					
2. Madat Do.	.....	.....					
3. Country spirit license fee	74,266 14 2	55,544 6 11					
4. Tadi license fee	.....	.....					
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Ganja.	1,175 4 1	855 5 7					
6. Duty on sale of Ganja	990 0 0	525 0 0					
7. Opium Compensation	2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0					
Total ...	84,644 14 0	64,240 5 3					
(D) Stamp Revenue.							
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamp property ...	5,914 7 0	3,914 3 0					
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...	.....	.....					
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped	.....	.....					
Total ...	5,914 7 0	3,914 3 0					
(E) Law and Justice.							
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	.....	.....					
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...	579 10 11	474 3 8					
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	1 1 0	.....					
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...	.....	.....					
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash	.....	.....					
6. Civil forfeitures	.....	.....					
7. Criminal forfeitures	7 5 6	23 13 7					
8. Civil Court fines	217 8 0	58 12 0					
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..	1,018 13 0	1,970 2 0					
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...	.....	.....					
Total ...	1,824 6 5	2,526 15 3					
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	100 0 0	200 0 0	77 8 0	54 0 0			
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....	.....	.....	.....			
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....	.....	.....	.....			
20. Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....			
21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	4,502 0 0	4,599 0 0	4,130 1 11	4,535 0 9			
22. Tent Department	1,404 0 0	1,307 0 0	1,282 4 2	1,068 9 6			
23. Armoury Department	880 0 0	780 0 0	997 1 4	2,535 13 3			
24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.	7,416 0 0	6,715 0 0	7,175 2 1	6,706 9 9			
25. Paga Department	6,498 0 0	6,599 0 0	6,152 6 9	6,446 13 10			
26. Telegraph Charges	125 0 0	125 0 0	77 4 0	104 1 6			
27. Custom Department	640 0 0	601 0 0	575 7 10	586 2 9			
28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total ...	1,47,354 0 0	1,41,182 0 0	1,47,520 7 7	1,64,462 7 9			
(D) Public Instruction.	13,414 0 0	12,868 0 0	11,341 4 10	10,453 11 6			
(E) Dispensary charges.	15,936 0 0	13,891 0 0	14,131 2 6	16,998 15 5			
(F) Domestic charges.							
1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	1,02,941 0 0	99,366 0 0	1,51,968 3 6	1,62,179 14 7			
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis... ...	32,495 0 0	30,088 0 0	32,495 0 0	31,445 0 0			
3. Domestic servants	6,553 0 0	5,642 0 0	7,083 0 0	5,481 0 0			
4. Elephant and stable establishment.	36,236 0 0	39,300 0 0	36,194 14 11	40,894 9 8			
5. Minor Raja's education charges .	.....	.....	1,934 9 10	.....			
6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc. charges including special... ...	1,775 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,327 10 5	1,537 12 4			
7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total ...	1,80,000 0 0	1,76,171 0 0	2,31,003 6 8	2,41,538 4 7			
(G) Religious charges	7,614 15 6	7,888 7 6	.....	6,284 7 9			

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					
NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-16 to 31-3-17.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-15 to 31-3-16.	NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	REMARKS.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.			*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	....	1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	3,552 0 0	3,508 0 0	3,467 8 2	3,133 12 10	
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	....	2. Original works	60,900 0 0	70,900 0 0	58,960 4 11	82,518 7 9	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	104 10 6	204 11 9	3. Repair Do.	7,900 0 0	7,500 0 0	9,348 11 1	13,036 10 2	
4. Jail manufacture	171 7 1	90 1 9	4. Petty works miscellaneous... ...	16,150 0 0	33,800 0 0	26,615 13 2	23,490 15 11	
5. Hide license	.....	.....	5. Survey expense	11,481 0 0	11,975 0 0	15,593 5 4	9,349 14 3	
6. Convicts' labour	45 4 0	40 11 10	6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	.....	Total ..	99,983 0 0	1,27,683 0 0	1,13,985 10 8	1,31,529 12 11	
8. Tribute	1,201 7 10	1,449 14 10						
9. Foujvero receipts	2,169 11 5	1,909 2 8	*(I) Stamp Department.*					
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0	1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	....	
Total ...	3,717 8 10	3,719 10 10	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	....	
			(J) Pensions.	1,584 0 0	1,684 0 0	1,854 5 2	1,366 3 6	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.			*(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality..*	4,897 0 0	5,035 0 0	3,915 0 0	3,417 15 4	
			(L) Miscellaneous charges:—					
1. Pound fees	994 1 1	570 2 6	1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	....	
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	39 4 6	28 7 0	2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Registration receipts	728 8 0	950 0 0	3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	4,800 0 0	5,100 0 0	3,182 10 5	1,646 12 0	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	.....	.....	4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	11,584 5 1	32,176 2 11	5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*a*) On Government securities ..	.....	.....	6. Registration charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*b*) On loans	.....	.....	7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) On kist khelapi	.....	.....	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	17,914 15 2	18,108 4 5	9. Willingdon Sports Club	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education ...	.....	.....	10. Deficiency in sale of loans... ...	.....	.....	.....	35,350 0 0	
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....						

(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	1,25,006	12	0	1,256	1	0	11. Electrical charges	35,808	0	0	23,596	0	0	18,062	14	8	19,290	11	7
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	8,157	3	8	8,183	12	9	12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	984	8	0	984	8	0	499	15	9	249	0	0
8. Granary receipts	.....			.....			13. Imperial Relief Fund ...	2,000	0	0	.....			2,023	7	0	9,421	0	0
9. Agricultural receipts	.....			.....			14. Holiday charges, etc....	8,384	12	0	8,628	8	0	9,785	0	7	8,140	0	7
							15. Railway Charges	2,00,000	0	0	.....			2,07,600	0	0	3,00,000	0	0
							16. Telegraph Office	500	0	0	700	0	0	297	3	6	238	12	3
							17. Compensation of Lands	200	0	0	.....			.....			252	0	0
Total ..	1,64,425	1	6	61,272	14	7	Total ...	2,52,677	4	0	36,009	0	0	2,44,451	3	11	3,74,588	8	6
Grand Total ...	7,75,713	5	0	6,58,235	5	9	Total of Heads (A) to (L) ...	7,31,266	0	8	5,30,217	4	8	7,82,347	10	7	9,58,446	4	5
(H) Debts.							*(M) Debts.*												
1. Deposits :—							1. Repayments of deposits :—												
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	51,068	5	11	55,950	5	10	(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.												
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	364	12	3	520	0	5	(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	1,35,281	1	2	1,76,398	6	1
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—							(c) Of personal deposits												
(1) Personal	1,22,570	6	0	1,31,683	13	11	(d) Fajal Debts	500	0	0	500	0	0	5,403	15	4	5,783	13	5
(2) Fajal	4,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	Total ...	20,500	0	0	20,500	0	0	1,40,685	0	6	1,82,182	3	6
Total ...	1,78,003	8	2	1,98,154	4	2													
2. Advances recovered :—							2. Advances made :—												
By cash Taccavi	3,312	0	0	4,895	0	0	(1) Tagavi	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....			25	0	0
By other advances	1,96,980	3	6	2,17,806	2	9	(2) Other advances...	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	2,21,937	11	2	1,99,092	3	10
3. Loans recovered	4,72,365	5	4	8,15,640	3	6	3. Loans given	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,87,064	15	4	5,30,458	13	11
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year	.....			.....			4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total ...	6,72,657	8	10	10,38,341	6	3	Total ...	9,500	0	0	9,500	0	0	7,09,002	10	6	7,29,576	1	9
							Total Expenditure ...	7,61,266	0	8	5,60,217	4	8	16,32,035	5	7	18,70,204	9	8
Total Receipts ..	16,26,374	6	0	18,94,731	0	2	Surplus at the end of the year ..	2,73,217	15	5	7,22,856	9	6	78,752	14	9	84,413	14	4
Grand Total ...	17,10,788	4	4	19,54,618	8	0	Grand Total ...	10,34,484	0	1	12,83,073	14	2	17,10,788	4	4	19,54,618	8	0

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1916–1917.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	5,440	43	19	9	3	12	4,342	61·41	
Shri Samajkunverba Women's Hospital	2,694	6	6	...	...	...	3,866	31·4	
Palace Dispensary	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	
Jail Dispensary	30	...	86	...	4	5	...	...	
Jetpur Dispensary	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	622	22·9	
Kawant Dispensary ...	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	594	21·1	
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,274	...	...	...	...	...	431	12·3	
Jhoj Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15,486	49	111	9	7	17			

CHHOTA-UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1916–1917.

Name.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1915–16.	1916–17.			1915–16.	1916–17.			1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.	
		—												
Chhota Udepur	1,03,635	3,109	3,020	...	89	1,191	1,211	20	...	30·4	29·5	11·7	11·8	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1916–1917.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1915–16.	1916–17.		1915–16.	1916–17.	1915–16.	1916–17.		
26	26	Boys' Schools	1,650	1,513	1050·1	970·9	Rs. 11,341	
1	1	English School	45	39	38·6	29·3		
2	2	Girls' Schools	111	101	86·9	78·8		
29	29	Total ...	1,806	1,653	1,175·6	1,079·		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
20th September, 1917.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 29th October, 1918.

FROM,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI,
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

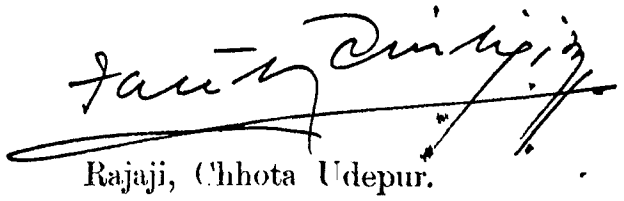
To,

The Political Agent, Rewa-Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1917–1918 together with the usual Appendices.

Your sincere Friend,



Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 29th October, 1918.

FROM,

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

MAHARAJAJI SAHEB,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1917–1918, together with the usual Appendices.

2. Every Department of the State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

3. I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kind support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Maharajaji Saheb,
Your most obedient servant,

J. E. Modi

Dewan,
Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1917-18.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. I beg to submit the following report for the year ending with the 31st March 1918.

2. The boundaries of the State are as below :—North: Devghad Baria and Kathiwara; South : the Nerbudda River; East : Ali Rajpur; West: Sankhera Mewas and some Baroda territory and Jambughoda.

3. Chhota Udepur town itself is situated on the Orsang river, which enters the State at its North East Corner, and taking a turn to the South passes towards the West throughout the length of the State, thus dividing it into two divisions on its North and South. Four smaller rivers run from the North to the South in the North division and fall into the Orsang. All these streams, except occasionally the most western one, dry up in the summer. In the Southern portion, the Heran river running through the State from East to West has a perennial flow.

4. The area of the State, according to the recently completed revenue survey and the Government maps is about 890·34 square miles, including Wagach.

5. The population of the State according to the Census of 1911 was 1,03,635 persons.

6. The North West portion of the country is supposed to possess minerals like Manganese and Lead. The Manganese Mines are already in full operation.

7. The State pays tribute of Rs. 7,805 to the Baroda Government. It receives Tanka payments from Ghad, Bhaka and Khareda and tribute from Chorangla. How the three first named slipped out from under the jurisdiction of Chhota Udepur cannot now be ascertained. Up till 1911 Wagach was entirely under Chhota Udepur administration; but the British first laid claim to it in 1907 and in 1911 practically decided it to belong to themselves. An appeal for justice in the matter is pending as yet, and there is every hope that the British sense of equity will lead to a decision in our favour.

8. The gross revenue based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue are as below for five years including the year under report :—

1913-1914	... ...	Rs. 7,13,759
1914-1915	... ...	„ 5,68,612
1915-1916	... ...	„ 6,58,235
1916-1917	... ...	„ 7,75,713
1917-1918	... ...	„ 8,87,158
	Total Rs.	36,03,477.
	Average Rs.	7,20,695.

9. Chhota Udepur is what is called a Second Class State, that is it has full legislative and administrative powers but it cannot try foreign subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent. Who are to be held not domiciled subjects is a difficult and undetermined question; and there is no known authentic definition of what are capital offences for the purposes of this rule, which is likely to cause some impediment to the administration of justice in the case of Makranis, and Sindhis and Poorbhaias who are settled in this State, and larger numbers of whom are likely to come in after the opening of the Railway to Chhota Udepur.

10. The Ruler of the State is, as such, entitled to a salute of nine guns. The family belongs to the Chowan clan of the Rajputs, who had founded Ajmer in olden days and latterly had defended it against Mohmad of Ghazni. The Mohmmedans drove the family away from Ajmer, and then from Champaner. The present Ruler, Rajaji Saheb Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji was born on the 23rd October 1884. The Raj Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji is about eleven years of age and is intelligent, very good natured and gives good promise for the future. The second son Kumar Saheb Shri Naharsinhji is about nine years of age. Both are studying in the Boys' High School at Panchgani. The other issues are all daughters. Bapuba Saheb Shri Rajkuverba is about seven years of age now; Bapuba Saheb Shri Padmakuverba was born on the 21st September 1914. The third daughter Bapuba Saheb Shri Rashikkuverba was born on the 17th August 1915.

11. The Rajaji Saheb's near male relatives are his uncles Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji; and cousins Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji and Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji; and the sons of K. S. Raisinhji and K. S. Himatsinhji. All throughout this year K. S. Gajendrasinhji was at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. K. S. Bhawansinhji was in State employ as Palace Superintendent during the early part of the year, and was then transferred to the post of Fouj Officer. K. S. Raisinhji continued to act as Police Superintendent throughout the year.

12. The Rajaji Saheb personally looks after every bit of work in the Hazur Office and all papers of whatever sort have to be submitted to him for orders.

13. The Rajaji Saheb had gone to Godhra in October 1917 to attend a Conference about Recruiting for the War. The outbreak of plague this year came in the way of his usual tours of Inspection. In March the Rajaji Saheb went to Bombay with all the members of his family for the benefit of their health.

14. The War with Germany and her allies continued to be the absorbing topic of the year; and prayer meetings for victory, and all other efforts to help to attain it, were freely resorted to. The majority of the people in the villages are however quite ignorant and do not like to hear of recruitment.

15. The Bodeli Chhota Udepur Railway Extension was opened to passenger and goods traffic on the 1st December 1917; but it is a pity that the B. B. & C. I. R. officers cannot find men to work the Jabugam and Tejghad Stations on this line.

16. One effect of the facility of communication given by the Railway was the importation of an epidemic of plague into Chhota Udepur town and two other towns. The attack begun in the first week of January 1918 and lasted well into the middle of March. But the affrighted people took to thorough evacuation even before one had time to think of it, and plague incoulation was very freely resorted to, the result being an insignificant mortality amongst men, but a destruction of inconceivably vast numbers of rats.

17. The Political Agent for the Rewa Kantha, W. W. Smart, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., visited Chhota Udepur officially in December 1917, and visited various institutions in the town.

18. Our relations with adjoining States continued to be friendly and there have been no boundary disputes. But the extradition Rules need revision now. The questions relating to the reciprocal execution of Civil decrees, and to the service of summonses in Criminal matters, still remain unsettled.

19. The Pension System introduced last year is being very freely availed of. This year we had to borrow portions of the Post Offices Act and the Telegraph Act and the Railway Act as a consequence of the bringing of the railway into our State.

20. Appendix I. relates the higher Officials of the State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

21. For the purpose of revenue administration there are four divisions as follows :—

(1) Chhota Udepur including sub-division Tejghad, and the former taluka of Dod-Sursi.
(2) Jaboogam including the former taluka of Jetpur.
(3) Kawant including Panwar.
(4) Karali including Wasna.

22. A Thandar is in charge of each of these talukas and some of them have circle Inspectors to help them. The Chhota Udepur Thandar has a sub-thandar under him who is placed in charge of the Tejghad sub-division. A redistribution has been made in the case of Tejghad and Chhota Udepur.

23. There are about 51 talatis or village accountants, which considering the circumstances and conditions of the villages here, is for the present quite a sufficient number. There are no hereditary village accountants. There is a Patel or Headman in each of the villages who works both as a Revenue and as a Foujdari or Police Patel. There are no hereditary headmen either. They are paid mostly in cash, but some are allowed to hold land which however is expressly stipulated not to be vatan land. In the Karali Taluka there is a separate police patel in each village, besides a revenue patel. This is quite unnecessary and is being remedied as vacancies occur.

24. The patels, except in Karali, are almost all illiterate; but yet they take a pride in their work and on the whole exercise an influence tending to the good of the people. Efforts to improve their status are bound to be very slow.

25. The report of the Revenue Department shows that there are 417 Khalsa or State villages and 145 alienated villages including 36 Wagach villages. The survey settlement has been now introduced into all the State villages except a few in the Dod Sursi portion, where, however, all the field operations have been completed and only office work requires to be gone through to introduce a Revenue Settlement. All the State owned villages will then have a Survey Settlement based on the lines followed in British India. Only two of the alienated villages have been surveyed with a resultant survey settlement. But others too have applied for a survey with a view to the introduction of a regular settlement.

26. The acre, divided into gunthas and annas, is the unit of measurement in all these surveyed villages.

27. Mr. Laxman Gabaji, who had served in the British Survey Department as well as in some Native States, was in charge of the Survey Department. He was assisted by three Classers and 15 Surveyors.

28. The work done was as below :—

Year.	Total cost of Department.	Survey Work.		Classification and Revision Work.		Number of villages of which traverse Survey was made.	
		No. of fields.	Acres Worked upon.	No. of fields.	Acres involved.	Completed.	Left uncompleted.
	Rs.						
1912–13 ...	7526	7820	16652	7106	27816	42	22
1913–14 ...	7614	7533	19182	6261	20548	35	5
1914–15 ...	7351	4794	10230	6666	36872	28	7
1915–16 ...	4719	7523	14961	10842	53693	36	1
1916–17 ...	8840	7965	18796	10594	54867	15	3
1917–18 ...	8811	4996	16110	9551	29776	28	1

29. The Revenue Survey of the State is now almost completed and the department will perhaps have to be much reduced next year. It has done really good work during its existence. The rates fixed have been generally moderate and the security given by the Survey tenure has, in some degree at all events, helped to bring about the great extension of cultivation observed during the last few years.

30. The boundary marks on our frontiers are all in good order. There were some repairs to be made in two places. These have been duly made.

31. The areas of land under cultivation during recent years are shown below.

Year.	Area in Acres.	Decrease or Increase over previous year.	
1912–13	1,36,674	12363	increase.
1913–14	1,37,587	912	Do.
1914–15	1,41,047	3460	Do.
1915–16	1,49,845	8798	Do.
1916–17	1,62,064	12219	Do.
1917–18	1,42,707	19357	decrease.

The loss amounts to some three annas in the rupee.

32. It does not appear from the papers whether the decrease is in the Khalsa villages or in the alienated villages. At any rate the causes for the decrease must be carefully considered so that if possible proper remedies may be resorted to.

33. In the year under report 46 new agricultural vas or households settled in the State and 48 such vas left the State. The loss of two vas makes no difference; and cannot have much to do with the serious decline in the area of cultivation reported by the Survey Officer.

34. The number of non-agricultural vas, that is practically speaking, labourers, arriving here was 46, whilst 43 vas left the State. These people too are desirable to retain in these days of shortage of labour.

35. It is difficult to find out why the arrival of new settlers that was so brisk some years back has come to a stop since these three years or so.

36. The steady increase in land revenue is a very gratifying factor in the history of this State. The total for this year is reported at Rs. 3,61,490-14-0 including all miscellaneous heads under Land Revenue.

The figures for eight years are as below :—

1910–1911	Rs.	1,96,427.
1911–1912	,,	2,20,424.
1912–1913	,,	2,31,151.
1913–1914	,,	2,47,936.
1914–1915	,,	2,73,194.
1915–1916	,,	2,83,225.
1916–1917	,,	3,20,356.
1917–1918	,,	3,61,490.

37. The Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 is in force here since some years but we have not adopted the amendments made therein in 1913, nor all the rules made by the Bombay Government under the Act. We have still got registered occupants with us, as we have not adopted the Record of Rights System.

38. It is strange that the number of registered occupants goes on decreasing, as will be seen from the following :—

Year.	Number.
1912–1913	15769
1913–1914	15973
1914–1915	17523
1915–1916	15724
1916–1917	15390
1917–1918	15264

The officer submitting the report on the Revenue Department being newly appointed to his post, has naturally not considered the matters noticed in paragraph 34 of last year's Annual Report.

39. In his industriously compiled report Mr. Desai the Revenue Officer says that the crops were damaged by the excessive rainfall at the end of the Monsoon in the year under report. The result is reflected in the increase in the number of notices of revenue demand that had to be issued. This number was 904, 827, and 807 in 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17 respectively; but in 1917-18, that is the year under report, the number was 984. But in only two of these cases had any coercive measure to be resorted to. That speaks well for the people of this State.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

40. The rainfall during the Monsoon of 1917 was abnormally heavy. It began to rain in May and continued right down till and through October; The total quantity measured 71·70 inches, as against 50·94 in 1916 and 39·30 in 1915. The average of the five years prior to the year under report was 50·68 inches. This excessive rain, as was to be expected, proved somewhat harmful to the crops.

41. The area under cotton this year was 31,555 acres as against 29,125 acres in the preceding year and 28,538 acres in the year before that. Looking over seven years, it will be seen as below that the acreage this year is the highest excepting that in 1913-14.

Year.	Acres.
1911–1912	23126
1912–1913	30051
1913–1914	34939
1914–1915	26891
1915–1916	28538
1916–1917	29127
1917–1918	31555

42. This is an increase of 2428 acres; whereas last year the increase was only 589 acres. This increase is clearly due to the high prices of cotton obtainable as a result of the War; and this was in spite of every warning given to the ryots to sow food grains in preference to cotton on account of the difficulties of railway transport.

43. The table given below will show the areas of land under various crops :—

Name of Crop.	1916–1917.		1917–1918.	
	Area in Koombhas.	Yield in annas.	Area in acres.	Yield in annas.
1. Rice	11253	16	24327·37	8
2. Maize	3820	16	8126	14
3. Jawari	7382·80	12	16097	8
4. Bajri	3002	12	4442·30	11
5. Bavto	222·8	16	1204·29	16
6. Banti	533·5	16	...	...
7. Gram	4607	16	9563	14
8. Tuver	4123	12	8568	12
9. Sesamum	410·75	4	756·33	4
10. Cotton	12394	8	31555	8
11. Castor Oil Seeds	986·25	8	2116	8
12. Math	3010·75	8	6309	5
13. Adad	3763·9	8	3492·24	6
14. Kodra	6979·5	16	10549	14
15. Samel	3670	16	4260·33	15
16. Chola	415·25	4	480·31	8
17. Kooltha	95·75	16	27·37	16
18. Rapeseed	76	16	74	16
19. Wheat	12·75	16	...	...
20. Miscellaneous	2202·5	14	10754	14
	68963·5 (162063 acres).		142707	

44. It does not appear from the papers how much of the 10,754 acres classed under the heading "Miscellaneous" is under nonfood crops. We assume that the whole is under nonfood stuffs; then the total area under nonfood crops is 44,499 acres; and the balance 98,208 acres would be under food crops. This means 31·1 per cent of the total area sown is under nonfood crops.

45. The Revenue Officials must clear up what this heading of "Miscellaneous" includes; last year 5174·7 acres came under this heading; this year the figure stands at 10754 acres.

46. The following table shows the volume of Exports and Imports for the year under report. The amounts are shown in Maunds of 40 Seers.

	Imports.		Exports.		Remarks.
	Maunds.	Value Rupees.	Weight in Maunds.	Duty realised Rupees.	
Various sorts of grain.	34565	11245	...	...	
Salt	8754	800	...	...	
Hardware	640	2939	...	...	
Kerosene Oil... ...	12915	2400	...	...	
Cotton	7220	45000	118473	16338	
Cotton Seeds	1206	1409	...	...	
Tobacco	871	512	...	...	
Cotton Yarn	80	800	...	...	
Cloth...		19718	...	...	
Oil	420	1472	308	49	
Sesamum Seeds ...	8256	415	2921	463	
Ghee...	130	700	711	740	
Wheat	1233	332	...	...	
Spices drugs	13739	8242	...	...	
Mahuda Flowers ...	..	...	274313	38457	
Mahuda Seeds ...	...	...	43148	6748	
Cotton	...	...	120473	16338	
Honey	...	...	237	151	
Gums	...	...	2739	1145	
Castor Oil Seeds ...	...	...	8788	1246	
Lac	...	...	5977	8544	
Charcoal	...	...	40	114	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	3397	890	
Timber & Fuel ...	...	Cart Loads	4936	7829	This is outside the Forest Contract.
Bamboos	...	Cart Loads	834	832	Do. Do.
			Nonduti-able Exports	Value in Rupees	
Grains	...	...	64624	102139	
Cotton in pressed bales.	...	Bales	5782	1200036	
Hay	...	Maunds	6704	2242	
Salt	...	...	672	1375	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	7804	
Dry Leaves	...	Packages	4468	11388	
Animals	...	Number	378	2741	

47. Cotton brought into this State to be ginned or to be pressed or both is free from any duty. Some of the Exports may be imported articles taken out back again. Animals brought into the State for a certain time pay no duty on being taken back.

48. Looking at the Return No. 18, we see a very serious rise all around in the prices of food stuffs. Bajri (Millet) is at Rs. 3 per maund against Rs. 1–7–0 in the previous year; Rice has gone up to Rs. 3–12–0 from Rs. 2–12–0 and Wheat has jumped from Rs. 2–12–0 to Rs. 4–0–0. The people have felt the pinch severely but yet are too indolent to take to hard work as labourers.

49. There are very few skilled artisans, we may say none, belonging to this State. Carpenters, bricklayers, washermen and such others have to be brought over from outside. Even unskilled labour is very scarce and very inferior. They have been recently earning good wages, but it is difficult to say if they have saved anything.

50. The Ginning Factory and the cotton press at Dhokalia are working well enough. A second Ginning Factory is in course of being erected at Jetpur.

51. The abolition of import duties since the August of 1916 has not been productive of much relief to the general public owing to the effects of the War in various directions. Not only have prices continued to rise, but even at exorbitant prices it has been difficult to obtain articles of good quality. This is especially observable in the case of Ghee. As large quantities of it have to be imported from the outside this State can do very little to ensure a supply of the unadulterated article.

52. The table attached to para 45 will show the amounts of Exports, duty paying as well as non-dutiable.

53. The amount of cotton grown here and exported would seem to be 1,20,473 as against 1,42,224 Maunds in the previous year and 2,11,092 Maunds in 1915-16. And yet the area under cotton shows no decrease. In 1915-16, there were 28,538 acres under cotton, in 1916-17, it was 29,127 acres, and this year it is 31,555. The excessive rainfall of the year under report is perhaps responsible for this poor yield. The prices obtainable were so good, that we need not suppose anybody had stored up the cotton in expectation of a further rise. It may be added that the people have no idea of returning to the land in the shape of manure what they take from it in the shape of crops. This process of starving the land has not of course extended here over any long period of time; but then the tilling is not sufficiently deep to make up for the lack of manuring.

FORESTS.

54. As said in previous reports the area under forests is about 225 square miles. The pressure of the population upon some portions of this area in order to bring them under the plough is great; but must be resisted in the best interests of the country.

55. The State has got a Forest Law of its own.

56. It seems that from of old the land and all forests in the State are presumed to belong to the State. Hence holders of alienated land revenues have no rights to the forests on the lands of which they enjoy the revenues, unless they can prove a grant independently of such enjoyment.

57. The Malvans or groves sacred to sylvan deities are now being reduced from their former large sizes.

58. The indulgent concessions to settlers and to our ryots in respect of timber and bamboos and fuel and other forest produce noticed in previous years were continued in this year too.

59. The Treasury Account, Appendix XXII, shows the following principal items to the credit of forests revenue.

Sale of Timber	Rs.	1,39,502
Fuel and Charcoal	,,	1,705
Sale of Bamboos and other Miscellaneous items ...	,,	19,393
Rohisa Oil	,,	2,901
Sale of Dry Leaves	,,	13,300
Catechu Sales	,,	5,776
Total	Rs.	1,82,577.

The cost of running the department was Rs. 7,855, the same as in the preceding year, which yields a percentage of 4·3 on the amount of the income. Last year the percentage was 5·8 and in the year before that it was 3·9.

60. The department used to be well looked after by Mr. Isha Mahomad who died in January, 1918.

EXCISE.

61. The minimum guarantee system is in force in this State as best adapted to our circumstances. Under this system the right of distilling and of selling is farmed out to the same person.

62. The Abkari Preventive Establishment is under the control of the Police Superintendent. The Private servants of the Abkari Farmer are also invested with various powers under the Abkari Act, and render good help in the detection of Abkari Offences. The cost of this preventive establishment amounted to Rs. 2441 in this year.

63. The duties realised during five years are shown below :—

Year.	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On 60 U. P.	49,761	46,221	42,943	55,851	65,063
On 25 U. P.	13,622	12,834	12,675	16,807	20,259
On Masaledar ...	1,313	15,13	1,530	2,732	3,013
Total Rupees.	64,696.	60568.	57,148.	75390.	88335.

64. It was a year of very high prices regarding food stuffs and clothing; and complaints were heard from all about the difficulty of living on their income : but yet those people appear to have gone on drinking at any cost. The generally proposed remedy of raising the price of liquor seems to be likely to deprive them of other comforts of life. It is to be feared that short of total prohibition no Governmental measure has a chance of success. We must see also what education may be able to effect.

65. People are allowed to tap the toddy trees on payment of a small fee of three annas per each tree. As the village headmen and many of the policemen are inordinately fond of this drink, it is not easy to control this business.

66. Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold in the State through its servants, but in Chhota Udepur town a private person is employed on a proportionate

remuneration. Appendix XXI deals with the income from the sale of these drugs.

67. From the Magisterial returns it seems that there were thirty cases of offences under the Abkari Act but none under the Opium Act.

68. The steadily continued increase in the price of these intoxicating drugs has not it seems affected their consumption much, though we have been benefitted as regards the income therefrom, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Income from sale of Opium, Bhang and Ganja.	
1911–12	Rs.	5190
1912–13	„	5822
1913–14	„	5302
1914–15	„	5337
1915–16	„	5888
1916–17	„	6579
1917–18	„	6132

PUBLIC WORKS.

69. The Return No. XIX deals with the expenditure in the Public Works Department. The total expenditure this year was Rs. 1,29,595 to which we may add Rs. 5981 on account of the Water Works. Mr. Ishwarbhai who had gained a thorough experience of work in this State during the last five years was in charge till the middle of January, and after that Mr. Jivansingh was in charge.

70. Out of the abovementioned sum Rs. 93,449 were spent on account of original works, Rs. 16,936 on repairs, Rs. 3,613 on improvements and wells, etc.; and Rs. 6,343 on roads, etc.

71. The Electric Department and the Telephone Department are in the charge of Mr. Ganesh G. Joshi, who has gained his experience in other States. All the Taluka Stations save Karali are now connected with Udepur by Telephone.

72. The Return No. XIX does not show separate figures under the heads of State Funds and Local Funds. But this does not matter much here, for the disbursement of Local Funds is not entrusted to separate Local Bodies here. The total amount of Local Fund cess realised is Rs. 17,692. The State spent Rs. 15,069 under the head of Medical Relief and Rs. 11,135 under the head of Education. We may add to this over Rs. 7,000 for roads wells, etc. The total expense is over Rs. 33,000. So nearly half of this total in borne by the general revenues.

73. The completion of the railway from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur and its opening for general traffic on the 1st December 1917 must be noticed here in a review of the Public Works Department during the year. The construction work was carried out by the B. B. C. I. Railway Company and the management at present is carried out by them. But the general jurisdiction of this State over the occupied land remains untouched.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

74. Land Revenue and Land Administration have been dealt with in the preceding chapters. The income and expenditure under the heading of Law and Justice will be found detailed in Appendix XXII. Mr. J. D. Mehta was in charge of the Revenue Department during the year under report. He had also charge of the Managed Estates and was ex officio President of the Town Municipality.

75. The figures in this report are made up for the year ending with the 31st March. The financial year of the State commences with the 1st August. So the figures for this report have to be specially counted over again.

76. The total income during the year was Rs. 8,87,158 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,72,315.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

77. The principal enactments in force in this State are given in Appendix II. The British enactments which have been adopted wholesale have to be followed of course with the modifications necessitated by the great difference in the administrative establishments.

78. The various byelaws and rules passed by this State have not yet been classified for revised publication.

79. The Arms Act Rules are enforced with great care regarding firearms.

80. Appendix III relates to Military Force. We have no such thing in the true sense of the term, except that we have three serviceable and four unserviceable guns. On occasions when salutes have to be fired, anybody from the Police or the Guards who can do it, is employed to do the work for a remuneration. There are no troops or footmen who have received a regular military training.

81. The strength of the Police, and the footguards and the mounted guards is shown in Appendix IV. The footmen supply guards for the Palace, the Jail, the Treasury and various other public buildings. The complaint often made is that their number is not sufficient for the efficient discharge of their duties. The mounted guards act as orderlies and escorts and messengers.

82. The difficulty of getting men to serve is such that nine posts amongst the footguards were vacant and unfilled at the end of the year, whilst there were four unfilled vacancies amongst the mounted guards.

83. Excepting seven converted Martini Henrys, the police and the guards are all armed with antiquated muzzle loaders.

84. The regular police and the Abkari force are under the control of the Police Superintendent, Kumar Saheb Raisinhji, who seems to be taking much interest in the work of his department, which is not an easy job, seeing

that it is extremely difficult to get good men or rather any men, to serve in the force.

85. The guards who had been so well looked after by Mahida Saheb Ranjitsinhji were this year, on his resignation, placed under Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji.

86. The Police Superintendent has a District Inspector and six Sub-Inspectors under him. Each of the Sub-Inspectors is in charge of a police station. The number of Police Stations has to be so large, as the people are very ignorant and do not like to take the trouble of going to a police station which may be rather distant from their villages. These people seem to be giving very little help to the police in the investigation and detection of crime.

87. There were 26 police outposts, but very great difficulty is felt in keeping them fully manned. People earn high wages as unskilled labourers and that too by work during a few hours of the day, and so they do not take to Police service with its hard work and unpalatable discipline and often a residence amongst distant wild places.

88. As the number of foot police is 171, we get one policeman for every 619·8 of the population, and to every 5·2 square miles of our area. The wild hilly nature of our country and the long frontier necessitate this force. This year the number had to be increased on account of the requirements of the newly opened railway.

89. The people of this State are mild natured and peaceful; but when the juice of the palm tree or the distillate of the mowra, beclouds their reason and excites their passions, they take to crimes of violence and of other sorts. It is gratifying to note that the Police Superintendent reports that this year not many outsiders were concerned in offences relating to property in this State, owing to the greater vigilance exercised by outside States. It is to be earnestly hoped that this state of things may continue throughout the ensuing years.

90. Appendix V shows the work of the Police. The following table shows the figures for seven years.

Year.	Number of cases reported to the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons sent up for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.	
					On number arrested.	On number tried.
1911–12 ...	92	78	78	51	65·5	65·5
1912–13 ...	109	137	134	79	57·3	58·9
1913–14 ...	99	124	124	83	66·9	66·9
1914–15 ...	94	110	110	102	92·7	92·7
1915–16 ...	98	126	124	82	65	66·1
1916–17 ...	129	161	161	126	78·2	78·2
1917–18 ...	164	126	121	102	80·9	83·4

91. The Police Superintendent, who has an experience of over six years of work in this State, says that the increase in the number of offences notified to the police this year is to be attributed to the greater care taken by the police in putting all informations on the record.

92. The percentage of convictions is steadily improving and is very creditable for the police whose work seems to be improving under careful superintendence. Of the 19 persons not convicted five got off owing to compromises.

93. The Police Superintendent complains bitterly about the apathy and the ignorance of the rustic population who are quite unwilling to give any help to the police through fear of retaliation on the part of the relatives of the accused. This is responsible for 76 cases which have remained undetected out of the total of 164 reported to the police. This gives a percentage of 46·3 undetected. In 1915-16 this percentage was 28·5 and in 1916-17 it was 24·00.

94. Appendix VI relates to figures about stolen property. The value of property stolen in this year was Rs. 12,232 as against Rs. 2,735 in the previous year and the value of such property recovered was Rs. 2,722 as against Rs. 776, the value of stolen property recovered in the preceding year. The percentage of recovery last year is given as 28·3 in the police report; this year it is given at 22·2.

95. There were three cases of simple homicide and three cases of murder. One case of robbery which has remained undetected and one of robbery with hurt.

96. In a force of 188 including officers, 117 are literate. The number of literates is steadily increasing year by year. Twelve were dismissed and thirty seven were departmentally fined. The Superintendent seems to be keeping a good supervision over them. The men are very fond of getting short or casual leave and then keeping away at their own sweet will and pleasure; and it is this which accounts for most of the punishments.

97. The Superintendent reports that he is strictly enforcing good behaviour on the part of the police towards the people. It seems this has some good effect.

98. The police require to be armed with better sorts of firearms to enable them to preserve their courage in the wild solitary frontier posts where the stoutest hearts would quail in the wilderness.

99. The monthly salaries of the men in the force amount to Rs. 2,238, whilst the clerical establishment costs Rs. 1,722 extra. Their dress this year has cost only Rs. 1,811.

100. On the whole the police work is satisfactory all round, and does credit to the Superintendent and his men who did good work, especially during the outbreak of plague in January 1918.

101. The Abkari force consisted of two Inspectors and 22 men, all under the control of the Police Superintendent. They have also to look after cases under the Opium Act. The private servants of the Abkari Farmer are also invested with powers under the Abkari Act as Inspectors.

102. The village Police is generally illiterate. Except in the Karali taluka, the same man is the revenue patel as well as the police patel. In Karali, there is a number of patels able to read and write. There are no hereditary Vatandar patels. The patels take a good deal of interest and pride in their work and render on the whole valuable service.

103. The mounted and foot guards as well as the Stable Department and the Tent Department and the Furniture Department are under a separate officer now.

THE JUDICIARY.

104. (*a*) The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb assisted by the Dewan, absorbs in itself all the Civil and Criminal powers as exercised in British India, of the Local Government, the High Court, as well as a Sessions Court.

(*b*) Then comes the District Magistrate. He is invested with enhanced powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and is also Assistant Sessions Judge. In Civil matters he is empowered to try original suits of value over Rs. 3,000; and to hear appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish. During the year under review, these offices were held by the Chief Revenue Officer, who was also the President of the town Municipality and was superintending, under the orders of the Hazur Shri, the administration of the Estates taken under State Management.

(*c*) The Nyayadhish, as a Civil Judge, has power to entertain and try all Civil Causes not exceeding Rs. 3000 in value. He and the Assistant Judge have powers under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 as adopted here. The Nyayadhish is also a First Class Magistrate for the whole State.

(*d*) The various Thandars are all Third Class Magistrates; but with varying powers as to trials of cases.

CRIMINAL WORK.

105. The work done by the various Courts is as below—

Courts.	Balance on 31-3-17.	Received during 1917-18.	Total.	Mode of disposal.		
				Decided.	Committed to the Session.	Balance on 31-3-1918.
Huzur Court	...	9	9	9	...	...
Assistant Sessions Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ...	...	5	5	5	...	...
1st Class Magistrate ...	3	197	200	161	9	30
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate	...	30	30	28	...	2
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate	...	1	1	1	...	...
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate	...	6	6	6	...	...
Tejghad 3rd Class Magistrate	3	...	3	3	...	...
Total ...	6	248	254	213	9	32

106. The number of persons dealt with by the Courts was 391, of whom 160 had been arrested by the police. In the preceding year the number before the Courts was 365 and in the year before that it was 459. Out of these 391 persons, only 178 were convicted, whilst 159 were acquitted or discharged, and 41 persons remained unadjudicated upon.

107. The number of cases connected with theft was only 30, against 29, in the preceding year. This is not bad as regards the character of the people. Offences under Sections 403 to 420 that is misappropriation, breach of trust and cheating, numbered 21. This is not good. The number under Sections 447–462 (trespass, housebreaking, etc.) is 15 which is rather undesirable. On the whole property offences make an unpleasant total. The number of offences involving hurt under Sections 323 to 338 Penal Code is 49. The drink habit of the people must be accountable for most of these. Offences under Sections 504 to 510 (intimidation, insult, etc.) numbered 13, and under Sections 493–498 (against marriage) numbered 7.

108. The offences may be classified as below as regards the enactments under which they fall :—

	Last year.	This year.
Indian Penal Code	160	180
Abkari Act	43	32
Forest Act	2	0
Arms Rules	6	2
Gambling Act	1	2
District Police Act	8	10
Opium Act	1	0
Shikar Act	1	1
Cattle Trespass	8	12
	230	239

109. It was an average year as regards crime; there was neither an appreciable increase nor decrease.

110. As regards appeals against convictions, it is inexplicable why the number is so very small. There was only one Criminal appeal this year. It was to the Huzur Court against a conviction by the First Class Magistrate. The conviction was upheld.

111. The state of the rules relating to extradition is very unsatisfactory; and the sooner the matter is taken in hand the better will it be for all concerned. If once a thing is done under peculiar conditions, the tendency is to treat that act as a precedent, forgetful of the circumstances in which it may have been done. Moreover, the tendency to seek for uniformity of practice in all places is highly inconvenient. Circumstances and conditions in all Native States are not quite identical.

112. Details about extradition are as below :—

Surrenders by this State.

To which State.	Number of persons surrendered.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.	Remarks.
Kathiwara ...	4	4	...	...	Sec. 380–457 I.P.C.
Baria... ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 457-380-511 I.P.C.
Sankhera in Baroda ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 457–380 I.P.C.

Surrenders to this State.

From which State.	Number received.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur ...	2	1	1	...	Convicted under Section 379 I.P.C.
Sankhera in Baroda ...	1	1	...	...	Do. 379–447 I.P.C.
Godhra ...	1	1	...	...	Do. 457–380–461 Do.
Godhra ...	1	1	...	...	Do. 403 Do.

113. This table does not show any serious deviation from the average figures.

CIVIL WORK.

114. It has been already said that there are two subordinate Civil Courts. One is that of the District Judge which is presided over by the Chief Revenue Officer. He hears appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish and has original jurisdiction in cases exceeding Rs. 3000 in value. The Nyayadhish, who is also a First Class Magistrate, has Civil jurisdiction in matters not exceeding Rs. 3000 in value.

115. Mr. Maganlal C. Desai held the post of Nyayadhish throughout the year. He has worked hard and well to the satisfaction of all concerned.

116. The Huzur Court has retained to itself the functions pertaining to a High Court in British Districts.

117. The Thandars are invested with summary powers to award possession and to issue injunctions on the lines laid down in the Mamlatdars' Act of the Bombay Presidency.

118. The Thandars also hear rent suits under the Land Revenue Code.

119. During the year one Civil appeal was presented to the District Judge and one to the Huzur Court; and both were disposed of during the year. It is only the better classes who understand anything about appealing.

120. Appendix X refers to the work done by the Civil Courts. There were 103 new suits instituted in the year and the opening balance of suits on hand was 65; so there were 168 suits before the Court during the year,

as against 202 in the preceding year. The number of suits disposed of was 81 as against 137 in the preceding year.

121. For months together the work was almost at a standstill on account of the plague; and the heavy Criminal work too has to be kept in mind in considering the smaller number of cases disposed of.

122. But no explanation has been suggested regarding the decrease in the institution of new suits. It is difficult to theorise and speculate about causes in such matters.

123. All these suits were in the Court of the Nyayadhish alone, showing that there was no suit exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The total value involved was Rs. 18,875 and the value of suits disposed of was Rs. 14,222.

124. There were only three suits relating to land; and 97 suits related to money dealings. This is natural with so primitive a people as ours. Only seven suits exceeding Rs. 500 in value though less than Rs. 1,000; three suits exceeded Rs. 1,000 in value but not 5,000.

125. Of the 81 suits disposed of, 14 were decided exparte and 52 were settled privately, and one was dismissed, leaving a balance of 14 to be decided by the Court as contested ones.

126. The average duration was 194 days, as against 121 days in 1916–17, and 154 days in 1915–16 and 133 days in the year before that.

127. Turning to Appendix XI which relates to execution of decrees, we find the work very satisfactory. There were 64 new applications, which added to 16 the balance brought over from last year made up 80 applications before the Court, and of these 60 were disposed of in this year, leaving a balance of 20 only at the end of the year.

128. Of these 20 undisposed of, four are more than one year old. They should be seen to now.

129. Of the 80 execution cases, full execution was had in only 26 cases; 27 were entire failures and 7 were only partly successful. A percentage of only 32·5 for full success is not very high.

REGISTRATION.

130. The Nyayadhish and the various Thandars are all registering Officers. A decline is observable in the past two years in the number of documents presented for registration. In 1915–16, the number was 206; in 1916–17 it was 142, and this year, that is in 1917–18, it is 124. The value of property involved was Rs. 1,25,519, Rs. 98,132, and Rs. 83,304 in each of these three years respectively. No attempt has been made to explain this, as perhaps it is an ordinary fluctuation. There were 53 mortgage deeds, and 65 sale deeds.

131. The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 718 in 1916–17 to Rs. 622 in this year.

JAILS.

132. There is one central Jail at Chhota Udepur and there are subordinate jails at the Taluka headquarters for persons sentenced to not more than a week's imprisonment.

133. The jail at Udepur is a commodious airy place, containing 22 cells available now for prisoners, etc.: Other rooms are used for the jail office, and for the dispensary, and for stores, and for the Guards. In the large compound outside the building there are rooms for the jailor and the guards. The prisoner's cells measure twenty feet by ten feet; and are well ventilated and open to the sun. There is a well kept garden in the centre. Eighty to ninety men can be well accommodated here at a stretch; but the daily average this year was only 34. So it will be seen that the inmates had more than enough of space to live in.

134. The Jail Superintendent is Dr. Sheralli Nanjiani who is also the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Appendix XIII is compiled from his carefully prepared report. It seems from it that the number of undertrial prisoners in the jail was 61, of whom one had been received in the previous year. Last year this figure was 84.

135. Out of these 61 undertrial men, 4 were delivered over to other States; and 20 were convicted by the Magistrates. The average period of detention for these undertrial men was 17·6 days as against 18·3 in the preceding year.

136. The number of convicts in the jail during the year was 79 of whom 28 had been there since the previous year, and 51 were admitted during this year. Of these 79 twenty eight belonged to the cultivating class, twenty four to the labouring class, and nineteen were of the servant class, and seven of the trading class. This last category causes some dismay.

137. The number of new admissions of convicts in 1916–17 was 51; this year it is 58. That is not a noticeable difference.

138. There has been no escape from the jail; nor any outbreak of an epidemic even during the time that plague was raging all around the jail. Some dead rats were found in the jail though; but whether the immunity of the inmates must be ascribed to inoculation or to their well ventilated residences, is not considered in the jail report.

139. We had no juvenile offenders in the jail. There were three deaths in the jail. Five persons were released on occasions of rejoicing such as the King Emperor's Birthday or the Rajaji Saheb's Birthday. Liberal remissions of sentences are also granted on such occasions.

140. The total cost for the jail was Rs. 1,988-6-3 against Rs. 2,361 last year. This gives an average of Rs. 0-6-5 per head per day. This is satisfactory enough. The work done by the convicts earned about Rs. 221.

141. The Jail Superintendent as in previous years, has been doing good service along with his subordinates. The inmates of the jail seem to be happy, healthy and contented.

MUNICIPALITY.

142. There is only one Municipality in the State and that is for the Chhota Udepur town. There are six members, appointed by the Darbar; three of them are officials and three are non-officials. The Chief Revenue Officers is ex-officio president. The administrative work is mostly carried on by a Secretary under the orders of the President.

143. The income during the year was Rs. 2,932-6-2; and the expenditure according to the President's report was Rs. 3,615.

144. Town duties yielded an income of Rs. 1,330 and the watercess yielded Rs. 1,027.

145. The expenditure mentioned above does not include the cost of keeping up roads, of the maintenance of Water Works or the Electric Lighting of the streets. These ought, properly speaking, to be included in the figures of Municipal expenses.

146. The deficit in the income is made good from the general revenues.

147. There was only one fire in the town in this year. It was brought under control after it had burnt down the roof of a house.

MANAGED ESTATES.

148. The management of the Estates of minors and incapables and of indebted landowners is carried on by the Revenue Officer, under the supervision of the Huzur Shri. There is no special legislation on the subject here. The accompanying table gives some information about these estates.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1917.	Receipts from 1-4-1917 to 31-3-1918.	Total.	Disbursement from 1-4-1917 to 31-3-1918.	Closing balance on 31-3-1918.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwal	33	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	1,22,349	50,670	1,73,019	43,567	1,29,452	60	Weak character.
2	Baria Narsing Haribhai of Bhilpur (deceased) ...	...	Bhilpur.	...	328	1,130	1,458	945	513	3	For indebtedness.
3	Baria Indrasing Dajibhai of Bhikhapura	39	Bhikhapura.	No education.	324	968	1,292	821	471	3	Do.
	Baria Chhatrasing Dajibhai of Bhikhapura	22									
4	Naik Vaja Gordhan of Palsanda	30	Palsanda	do.	962	3,899	4,861	3,821	1,040	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsing Nathubhai of Pani	35	Pani.	do.	592	1,102	1,694	764	930	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	57	Mal.	do.	30	129	159	116	43	1½	Do.
7	Naik Virsing Dawal of Mithibore & Singalja ...	29	Mithibore.	do.	607	864	1,471	931	540	2½	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun	38	Kothara	do.	138	329	467	367	100	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwal	29	Richhwel.	do.	28	117	145	131	14	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsing of Kakarkund	30	Kakerkund.	do.	31	197	228	177	51	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidivasan.	...	...	...	92	764	856	768	88	4	Do.
12	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji of Bhensawai, &c.	18	Chhota Udepur.	Studying in the Rajkumar College Rajkot.	11,414	15,683	27,097	16,638	10,459	11	Minority.
13	Baria Kiratsing Takhatsing of Nanibej...	13	Nanibej.	Studying at Jambooghoda.	161	325	486	186	...	2	Management withdrawn during the year.
14	Deceased Vajesing Damaldar of Roonwad	...	...	...	...	179	179	179	...	2	Do.
15	Baria Indarsing Dajibhai of Gad	46	Gad.	Gad.	140	1,061	1,201	484	718	1	For indebtedness.

VITAL STATISTICS.

149. Dr. Sheralli Nanjiani, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, continued to be in charge of the Steele Hospital in Chhota Udepur. He is an able and intelligent experienced graduate of the Bombay University. The dispensaries in the other towns are under his supervision.

150. The Steele Hospital has accommodation for 9 in-patients; but it is never fully utilized. The other dispensaries have no such facilities. The Shri Samajkuverba Women's Hospital was available till January 1918.

151. The dispensary of the Personal Assistant to the Rajaji Saheb is available also to the general public. The other dispensaries are at Kawant, Jetpur, Chalamli and Kadwal. All are well supplied with the necessary drugs, etc. No fee is to be charged anywhere for treatment in these dispensaries. There is also an infirmary attached to the jail.

152. The Palace Dispensary was under the charge of Mr. Narbadashanker, a good natured obliging gentleman.

153. A salaried Native Vaidya is employed for those who may prefer the Hindu system of treatment.

154. The work done at these various institutions is as below :—

Place.	Total attendance.		Daily average attendance.	New admissions.		Operations.			
	Last year.	This year.		Last year.	This year.	This year.			Last year's total.
						Major.	Minor.	Total.	
Steele Hospital ...	22365	18025	49·3	5440	5984	6	98	104	156
Shri Samajkuverba Women's Hospital.	11481	8203	22·47	2694	1342	5	21	26	54
Palace Dispensary ...	7389	9261	25·4	1800	2291	6	78	84	113
Kawant Do. ...	8103	9232	25·2	2228	2760	...	74	74	65
Jetpur ,, ...	8358	8066	22·1	1960	204	...	27	27	43
Chalamli ,, ...	4473	4558	13·3	1274	1306	...	33	33	41
Kadwal ,, ...	0	1190	3·2	...	302	...	...	...	...
Jail Infirmary ...	95	375	...	30	35	...	...	...	...

155. There were eleven postmortems performed at the Steele Hospital. It is very inconvenient to bring the corpses here from the district during the hot weather.

156. The expenditure under the heading of Medical Relief is Rs. 14,376 as against Rs. 14,131 in the preceding year.

157. Fevers hold the first rank amongst the diseases attacking the people. But this year there was an outbreak of plague in January in Chhota Udepur town, and later on in two of the taluka towns. The people vacated the infected places very quickly and over a thousand persons got inoculated. The result was satisfactory, as the mortality did not exceed 50 or 60. The disease disappeared by the middle of March. There are strong

grounds to suppose that it was imported with the grain bags brought from infected centres.

158. There were 17 cases of bites by mad dogs. One person died before he could be sent to Kasauli. The others were sent to Kasauli at State expense. A horse bitten by a mad dog also got rabies and died. The cases occurred during the cold weather. All who had been to Kasauli are doing well.

159. There are two Vaccinators, working under the supervision of the Bombay Sanitary authorities, the State of course, paying all the expenses.

160. People take kindly to vaccination and there has not been any difficulty felt in making them take their children before the operators, at least during the six years that I have been seeing to the matter.

161. The vaccine supplied by the Belgaum Depot is in use here and hand to hand vaccination is a thing of the past now.

162. There were 3521 primary vaccinations during the year; and ten secondary vaccinations in the Northern division and 50 in the Southern division.

163. There were 3238 births this year as against 3020 in the previous year and 1592 deaths as against 1211 deaths in the previous year. This year there was an excess of 381 deaths as compared with last year and an excess of 218 births over last year. But taking the year under report by itself, we get a balance of 1646 in favour of births. This is good enough.

164. According to the Census of 1911, the population of the State was 1,03,635. The excess of births over deaths since that census is 11,283 as will be seen from the table given below; and the total population would be 1,14,918. But the percentages in Appendix XXIV are calculated on the Census figures.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Ratio per 1000 in a population of 1,03,635	
				of births.	of deaths.
1911–12	2645	1145	1500	28·4	11·3
1912–13	2282	1098	1184	22·3	10·7
1913–14	2798	1360	1438	27·3	13·2
1914–15	2506	1018	1488	24·4	9·9
1915–16	3109	1191	1918	34·4	11·7
1916–17	3020	1211	1809	29·1	11·6
1917–18	3238	1592	1646	31·24	15·3

165. These figures show that the climate of Chhota Udepur villages is on the whole favourable to the growth of the population. Malaria may be prevalent to some extent but it does not seem to be so harmful now as it was formerly supposed to be.

166. There seems to have been an improvement in the number of unnatural deaths as will be seen below :—

Cause of death.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
Drowning	5	10	3
Snakebites	25	24	15
Suicide	12	7	4
Falls from trees	19	10	21
Wild animals	1	1	...
Other causes	6	8	7
Total	68	60	50

167. The falls from trees would not deserve a separate heading were it not for the melancholy circumstance that they are generally almost entirely cases of drunken toddy drawers going up the trees and then either losing their hold or being thrown down by a snapping of the trapping used to go up the tall palms. Regarding Snakebites, the report in almost every case says a snake charmer or exorcist was called in, but failed to effect a cure. These poor people have no idea of medicating with drugs in these cases. Efforts must be made to make them understand the value of the live cautery in such cases, and the Permanganate Potass treatment must also be taught to them; but this latter is a risky experiment, for this treatment is sure to fail in many cases, and that would impair its value and the reputation of the State in teaching such matters.

168. Turning to the statistics of Live Stock as given in Appendix XX one is glad to see that there is some increase over last year in the number of bullocks and buffaloes and ploughs and carts. It is to be noted that over 4,755 cattle have died this year and yet weget these figures. It is a pity that nothing can be done to check this heavy mortality among cattle. The total numbers of ploughs and carts is 20,911; the number of bullocks and buffalo bulls is 39,304.

169. There is a Veterinary practitioner engaged by the State. He was able to visit only four villages during the year. Foot and mouth disease appears to have been the chief disease. There were 5,353 cases of it and as said above 4,755 animals died from it.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

170. There is one Anglo-Vernacular School in Chhota Udepur town; and one Urdu School. There is a Girls' School in Chhota Udepur and another in Kawant; and there were 27 Boys' Schools. In all the number is 31 this year.

171. The total actual expenditure under this heading is Rs. 10,714 though the budgetted amount is Rs. 13,605. Rupees 9,210 only were expended through the Rewa Kantha Educational authorities.

172. As the Bombay Government's Educational authorities manage our Schools, we have to contribute towards the pension of the Masters and the cost of the Inspector.

173. The State gives Scholarships (not through the Educational Department) to students of this State attending Schools outside the State.

174. Education is free but not compulsory. But the people seem to be not availing themselves of the opportunities afforded to them.

175. The number on the registers during this year was 1,601 and the daily average attendance was 1,042·8. Taking a view of the last seven years we find there is not much reason for satisfaction. These figures are as below :—

Year.	Number on the Roll.	Daily Average attendance.
1911–12	1335	867·4
1912-13	1437	947·6
1913–14	1394	923
1914–15	1689	1078·2
1915–16	1806	1175·6
1916–17	1653	1079
1917–18	1601	1042·8

It will be seen that since 1914–15 there has not been much progress. During the first three years of the above conspectus, the number of Schools was 27 ; then it was 29 for three years more and in the last year the number is 31. Perhaps the great scarcity of labour and the keen demand for it may explain why the numbers are going down during the last two years.

176. The Educational Department of the Bombay Government supervise and practically control all this educational work. We are sincerely thankful to them for all that they have achieved. But it is doubtful if, in view of present day circumstances, this dual control is not less beneficial than harmful.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

177. Among the events of the year the opening of the railway to Chhota Udepur on the 1st December 1917 must take the first rank.

178. Then the outbreak of the plague in January 1918 already referred to must be noticed. It was very probably the first fruit of the opening of the railway. Lots of rats began first to die in a place in the middle of town in which a big grain merchant had stocked up large quantities of grain.

179. The Public Library in Chhota Udepur receives a grant of Rs. 200 from the Rajaji Saheb, as the subscriptions of the members are not sufficient

to maintain it. The Honorary Secretary Dr. Narbadashanker looks carefully to its management. The Library has been registered with the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

180. The new Shri Fatehsinhji Gymkhana continues to attract its members daily there on account of its fine tennis grounds, and billiard table and badminton court. The Rajaji Saheb is also a constant visitor and has kindly lent the services of the excellent State Band for the entertainment of the members.

181. The Water Works and Electric lighting also go far to increase the comforts of living in a town on the borders of the Presidency.

182. There is no Newspaper or other Periodical published in this State. The privately owned printing press, located in a building supplied gratis by the Rajaji Saheb, prints State returns and forms and business forms for other traders.

183. The Charities, maintained in the State, were continued throughout the year. The Sadavarat is a dole of flour and pulse and other articles of food daily given to the blind or infirm or the destitute, and to poor pilgrims. The places for the distribution are Udepur town and Kawant and Hampheswar, Jetpur and Devhat. The Nityadan is a daily gift of a brass goblet and one rupee to a Sadhoo. The total cost is about 3000 rupees.

184. The combined Post and Telegraph Office established by the British authorities is doing very good work. The telephone service maintained by the State is also proving a great boon.

185. There are five minor Post Offices in the charge of Schoolmasters.

186. This was a year of strenuous work for all. The plague had dislocated all business and before that the heavy rains interfered with field work. So the Revenue Department and the police department were put to hard work. The police maintained good order all throughout. It will be well if the officers preparing statistical returns for annual reports should consider those figures and see if they get anything to remark upon or to suggest.

187. The Rajaji Saheb as usual carefully attends to all the details of the administration, and his appreciative treatment of his officers encourages them on the path of loyalty and dutiful work. We all owe respectful thanks to him for all his goodness.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan,
Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1917–1918.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31–3–18	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A.,LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1–5–10	31–3–18	
3	Mr. Maganlal C. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	17–10–15	31–3–18	
4	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police ...	30–3–12	31–3–18	
5	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Palace Superintendent ...	1–4–10	24–10–17	Transferred to the Post of Fouj Officer on 25-10-17.
6	Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji	A. D. C. to Rajaji Saheb & Fouj Officer ...	1–8–09	30–6–17	Resigned on 1-7-17.
7	Mahida Keshrisinhji ...	Guest Officer ...	1–9–13	24–10–17	Transferred to the Post of Palace Superintendent on 25-10-17.
8	Mahida Pratapsinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent ...	14–3–16	31–3–18	
9	Dr. Sheralli K. Nanjiani, L.M. & S....	Medical Officer ...	24–12–09	31–3–18	
10	Miss R. D'Souza, L. M. & S....	Lady Doctor ...	28–4–17	31–10–17	Resigned on 1-11-17.
11	Mr. Narmadashanker C. Joshi.	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb ...	1–3–14	31–3–18	
12	Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel ...	State Engineer ...	2–9–12	16–1–18	Resigned on 17-1-18.
13	Baboo Jivansingji Kablasingji	Chief Engineer...	1–12–17	31–3–18	
14	Mr. G. G. Joshi	Electric Engineer	27–6–17	31–3–18	
15	Mr. Isha Mohmad	Acting Forest Officer ...	14–9–08	5–1–18	Died on 6-1-18.
16	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15–6–07	31–3–18	
17	Mr. Shankerrao Y. Sule ...	Tutor to the Kumar Sahebs.	16–10–16	24–10–17	Transferred to the Post of Guest Officer on 25-10-17.
18	Mr. Dahyabhai C. Amin ...	Garden Superintendent ...	21–8–15	31–10–17	Resigned on 1-11-17.
19	Mr. Narayan D. Bhagat ...	Tutor to the Kumar Sahebs.	28–8–17	31–3–18	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1917–1918.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1915 ...	State Rules.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Tonga Rules...	.....		
27	Insolvency (Chapter 20 of Act XIV of 1882)	Yes.		
28	Possessory Suits before Thandars ...	Adapted from the British Mamlatdars Act.		
29	Hostile Traders Regulations and various Orders relating to enemy subjects ...	Yes.		
30	Land Acquisition Rules	.....		
31	Pension Rules	.....		
32	Portions of (*a*) The Railway Act ... ... (*b*) The Post Office Act and ... (*c*) The Telegraph Act			

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1917–1918.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery												7 { 3 Serviceable 4 Unserviceable		No Military force entertained.
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops... ...														
Total ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1917-1918.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	160 + 25	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Inspector of Police	1	45 + 15	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sub Inspectors of Police	1	35 + 10	2,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
	2	30 + 10									
	2	25 + 10									
	1	20 + 10									
Subedar	1	22	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Mounted Constables...	8	24	2,199	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
1st Class Head constables	6	15	1,003	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	
2nd Class Do.	6	13	877	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	
3rd Class Do.	6	12	833	.....	1	.....	4	.....	6	.....	
4th Class Do.	10	11	1,111	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9	.....	
1st Class Constables	22	10	1,926	1	5	.....	10	.....	14	.....	
2nd Class Do.	121	9	9,060	10	29	1	80	.....	53	.....	
Karkuns, and Faras	1	25	1,788	1	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	
	4	14									
	6	13									
	1	12									
	1	5									
Contingencies	...	2 4 0	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	202	.....	24,508	12	42	1	104	.....	117	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20+5 15+5	534	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
2nd Class Constables...	2	9	208	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Class Do.	20	8	1,669	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
Contingencies	...	2 8 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	2,441	...	4	...	1	...	8	...
Paga.										
Risaldar...	1	36	302	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
Dafedars	1 2 1	16 15 14	173 323 168	... ...	... 1 ...	... ...	1 1 1	... ...	1 2 1	... ...
Sowars	6 10 11	13 12 11	3,500	...	...	...	1 1 6	... ...	3 10 6	... ...
Turiwala	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwadars	9	7	505	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	6	72	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	43	...	5,103	...	1	...	16	...	24	...
Palace Guards...	66	...	6,671	3	1	..	20	..	32	...
Grand Total ...	109	...	11,774	3	2	...	36	...	56	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

STATE.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convicted on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	129	164	161	126	161	121	126	102	35	19	78·2	80·9	78·2	83·4	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.			
Chhota Udepur	2,736	12,233	777	2,722	28.3	22.2	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1916-1917.	Number of cases disposed of during 1917-1918.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Penal Code offences under Sections :—							
143–160	...	3	3	3	...	20	11
161–171	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
182–188	...	6	6	2	4	6	2
231–263	...	1	1	2	...	4	2
269–294	1	10	11	9	1	25	20
302–315	1	10	11	1	8	11	7
323–338	2	52	54	47	5	94	13
341–358	...	7	7	7	...	15	1
363–374	...	3	3	1	1	9	3
376	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
379–382	1	30	31	27	3	37	27
403–409	...	11	11	8	2	12	4
411–414	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
417–420	...	10	10	7	3	12	6
421–440	...	5	5	5	...	8	2
447–462	...	15	15	12	3	26	9
465–477	...	3	3	...	2	3	2
493–498	...	7	7	4	3	7	...
504–510	...	13	13	11	2	20	2
Total ...	5	189	194	148	38	313	113
Abkari and other Acts	1	59	60	57	3	77	65
Grand Total ...	6	248	254	205	41	390	178

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VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1917–1918.

Number of persons Sentenced.										Term of Imprisonment.											
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	9	...	...													
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...												4	
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1				1								
...	1	...	...	19	...	20	2	...	...				1								1	
...	2	...	4	1	...	7	...	...	...					1			3		1		3	
...	4	1	...	8	...	13	74	...	...	3	2			1								8
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	...	...													
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...								3					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												1	
4	13	2	...	8	...	27	6	...	...	12	2	1	3	...	1							5
1	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	1			1	1							1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...													
...	4	...	...	2	...	6	2	...	...				2	1	1							4
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	...													
1	5	1	...	2	...	9	8	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...							7
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...													3
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	...													3
6	32	8	7	60	...	113	148	...	...	20	6	3	9	4	4	...	6	...	1	...	39	
1	1	...	...	63	...	65	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	33	8	7	123	...	178	159	...	...	22	6	3	9	4	4	...	6	...	1	...	40	

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.							Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1917-1918.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.										
	Past year.	Present year.							Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Session Judge's Court and District Magistrate's Court.	2	5	...	1	3	4	...	...	2	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	
1st Class Magistrate's Court ...	199	197	4	159	70	43	13	...	301	289	71	17	148	12	...	41	30	
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	30	...	...	8	43	7	...	...	58	42	4	12	...	...	...	2	
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Chhota Udepur 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	25	6	3	...	4	12	3	...	3	22	14	5	3	...	...	...	...	
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	237	248	7	160	85	104	23	11	312	390	133	26	178	12	...	41	32	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Sentences. Modified.		Sentences. Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Huzur Court...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Assistant Session Judge's and District Magistrate's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, 1917–1918.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for mewey transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.														Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	21	65	181	103	202	168	137	81	65	87	18,875	3	97	5	68	25	7	3	...	14	52	1	14	14,222	0 - 6 - 14	

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1917–1918.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1916–1917.	1917–1918.		1916–1917.	1917–1918.	Value for the present year.	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	Value for the present year.	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	Value for the present year.	1916–1917.	1917–1918.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Hazur Court	1	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court.	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	12	15	1,193 8 3	45	64	7,181 10 11	57	79	3,875 3 2	42	59	5,889 6 5	15	20	2,485 12 9	12	4	4	
Total ...	13	16	2,304 8 3	45	64	7,181 10 11	57	80	4,986 3 2	42	60	7,000 6 5	16	20	2,485 12 9	12	4	4	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and Results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1917–1918.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
Huzur Court		1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	34-4-6	135-13-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-10
District Judge's Court.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	15-0-0	112-12-6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-3	0-2-8
	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	49-4-6	248-9-6	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-3	0-4-6

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality, etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			TOTAL.						1916-1917.			1917-1918.								
								1916-1917.			1917-1918.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	28	1	29	51	60	111	87	84	171	79	61	140	26·4	4·2	30·6	31·1	2·9	34·00	35	9	44	1,988	17.6	

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1917-1918.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur...	142	124	72	53	63	65	...	1	...	...	7	5	142	124	98,132	83,374	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1917–1918.

DESCRIPTION.	1916-1917.			1917-1918.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	63	30,800–12–0	341 12 0	65	35,706–12–9	325–4–0	
,, Gifts	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7–0–0	
,, Mortgage	72	63,268– 6–0	368 12 0	53	44,296– 5–0	280–4–0	
,, Miscellaneous	7	4,063– 0–0	8 4 0	5	3,301– 0–0	9–12–0	
Total ...	142	98,132– 2–0	718 12 0	124	83,304– 1–9	622– 4–0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	718 12 0	...	.....	622– 4–0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1918.	REMARKS.
		1916-1917.	1917-1918.		1916-1917.	1917-1918.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	2,411-8-8	2,932-6-2	.....	2,915-0-0	3,655-1-3	.....	

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1917–1918.

STATE.	April, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1917.	August, 1917.	September, 1917.	October, 1917.	November, 1917.	December, 1917.	January, 1918.	February, 1918.	March 1918.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	...	1-33	6-38	11-55	24-38	19-49	8-57	...	...	...	...	...	71-70	50-94	50-68	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year, 1917–1918.

ARTICLES.	During March. (past year) Rate per maund.	During March. (present year) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 12 0	3 0 0	
Adad	1 14 0	3 0 0	
Mag	2 0 0	2 8 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Gram	1 10 0	2 0 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	2 12 0	3 12 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 8 0	2 12 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	5 0 0	
Rice Superior	3 2 0	4 8 0	
Rice Inferior	2 12 0	3 12 0	
Maize	1 2 0	1 8 0	
Wheat	2 13 0	4 0 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 4 0	2 4 0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1917–1918.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	93,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	3,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	97,062	.....	97,062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	16,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	6,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		23,279	23,279	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant, &c.	.....	.....	4,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....		4,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1,29,594	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1917–1918.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur State ...	1916–17	35,221	27,614	1,920	10,865	438	360	7	80	18,046	16,600	...	523	3,289	
	1917–18	37,069	26,192	2,235	10,462	529	319	13	92	18,454	16,886	...	559	3,466	

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Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1917–1918.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur...	44	91,204	9	4,940 +2,808 Opium compensation	8	1,192	...	.....	61	97,336	

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Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-17 to 31-3-18.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-16 to 31-3-17.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	78,752 14 9	84,413 14 4
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	2,60,423 6 5	2,49,605 7 0
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	2,13,055 0 7	67,389 10 1
4. Arrears	9,471 6 9	3,360 15 8
Total ...	4,82,949 13 9	3,20,356 0 9
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	1,39,502 7 8	1,12,223 14 9
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ..	1,705 13 7	1,783 14 4
4. Miscellaneous	19,393 10 5	2,978 9 5
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,901 0 0	2,901 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	13,300 0 0	13,001 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	5,776 0 0	1,250 0 0
8. Grass produce	.....	0 8 0
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	.....	275 0 0
10. Lac Farm...	.....	.....
11. Asitra leaves farm	.....	417 0 0
Total ..	1,82,578 15 8	1,34,830 14 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	REMARKS.
(A) Tribute	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department...	25,862 0 0	27,038 0 0	27,168 3 0	31,937 15 4	
2. Account Department	1,866 0 0	1,747 0 0	1,804 5 6	1,674 12 10	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc. ...	7,790 0 0	5,665 0 0	5,815 11 11	10,250 7 10	
4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	3,749 0 0	3,739 0 0	3,481 14 9	3,533 10 9	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	25,560 0 0	28,691 0 0	26,224 6 1	25,599 3 11	
8. Record-room Department	2,132 0 0	1,970 0 0	1,803 10 5	1,727 15 9	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	44,974 0 0	41,564 0 0	39,098 0 7	37,024 6 10	
11. Jail Department	2,210 0 0	2,444 0 0	2,091 2 1	2,374 3 7	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,249 12 1	4,516 12 0	
15. Forest Department	10,124 0 0	8,831 0 0	7,855 1 7	7,853 10 8	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	560 0 0	

Customs.							
1. Export duty ... ... } 2. Import duty .. ... } 3. Tolls ... ... }	Ijardar's ..	8,604 1 2	60,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	28 15 0	77 8 0
4. Darbari		76,936 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		85,540 13 4	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
(C) Excise Revenue.							
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty) ...		4,940 2 9	5,404 11 9	4,966 0 0	4,502 0 0	4,590 15 9	4,130 1 11
2. Madat Do.		.....	.....	1,458 0 0	1,404 0 0	4,812 13 3	1,282 4 2
3. Country spirit license fee		91,204 2 10	74,266 14 2	844 0 0	880 0 0	3,890 11 0	997 1 4
4. Tadi license fee		.....	.....	7,165 0 0	7,416 0 0	6,735 14 6	7,175 2 1
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Ganja.		1,192 8 10	1,175 4 1	6,630 0 0	6,498 0 0	5,765 15 2	6,152 6 9
6. Duty on sale of Ganja		1,098 9 2	990 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0	99 1 0	77 4 0
7. Opium Compensation...		2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	615 0 0	640 0 0	558 , 1 10	575 7 10
Total ...		1,01,243 7 7	84,644 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
(D) Stamp Revenue.							
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamps		4,679 10 0	5,914 7 0				
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...		.....	.....				
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped		.....	.....				
Total ...		4,679 10 0	5,914 7 0				
(E) Law and Justice.							
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.		.....	.....				
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...		166 9 10	579 10 11				
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.		3 5 0	1 1 0				
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...		.....	.....				
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash		.....	.....				
6. Civil forfeitures		.....	.....				
7. Criminal forfeitures		41 2 9	7 5 6				
8. Civil Court fines		391 10 0	217 8 0				
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..		1,678 14 6	1,018 13 0				
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...		1 9 0	.....				
Total ...		2,283 3 1	1,824 6 5				
17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office							
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges							
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga							
20. Settlement Department							
21. Bag Bungalow Department ...							
22. Tent Department							
23. Armoury Departmept							
24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.							
25. Paga Department							
26. Telegraph Charges							
27. Custom Department							
28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) .							
Total ...		1,54,745 0 0	1,47,354 0 0	1,44,674 11 6	1,47,520 7 7		
(D) Public Instruction		13,604 0 0	13,414 0 0	10,714 7 10	11,341 4 10		
(E) Dispensary charges		15,694 0 0	15,936 0 0	14,376 9 9	14,131 2 6		
(F) Domestic charges.							
1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...		95,000 0 0	1,02,941 0 0	99,080 8 9	1,51,968 3 6		
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis		32,495 0 0	32,495 0 0	32,473 0 0	32,495 0 0		
3. Domestic servants		18,418 0 0	6,553 0 0	6,171 15 11	7,083 0 0		
4. Elephant and stable establishment.		34,442 0 0	36,236 0 0	33,834 1 10	36,194 14 11		
5. Minor Rajkumars' education charges		10,000 0 0	.....	7,432 0 10	1,934 9 10		
6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc. charges including special... ...		1,259 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,097 10 10	1,327 10 5		
7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes		... ..	.....	. .....	... .		
Total ...		1,91,614 0 0	1,80,000 0 0	1,80,089 6 2	2,31,003 6 8		
(G) Religious charges		7,598 15 6	7,614 15 6	5,397 10 6	6,339 4 1		

Receipts.				Disbursements.					
Nature of Demand.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-17 to 31-3-18.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-16 to 31-3-17.		Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Remarks.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.				*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	.....		1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	4,164 0 0	3,552 0 0	4,346 0 9	3,467 8 2	
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	.....		2. Original works	1,22,300 0 0	60,900 0 0	91,560 15 9	58,960 4 11	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	106 2 9	104 10 6		3. Repair Do.	19,000 0 0	7,900 0 0	25,387 0 11	9,348 11 1	
4. Jail manufacture	127 7 7	171 7 1		4. Petty works miscellaneous	19,045 0 0	16,150 0 0	12,245 10 7	26,615 13 2	
5. Hide license	.....	.....		5. Survey expense	11,411 0 0	11,481 0 0	8,770 11 10	15,593 5 4	
6. Convicts' labour	72 0 5	45 4 0		6. Compensation for removing huts	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	.....		Total	1,75,920 0 0	99,983 0 0	1,42,310 7 10	1,13,985 10 8	
8. Tribute	1,272 13 4	1,201 7 10		*(I) Stamp Department.*					
9. Foujvero receipts	1,709 14 4	2,169 11 5		1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0		2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	3,313 6 5	3,717 8 10		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.				*(J) Pensions.*	4,000 0 0	1,584 0 0	3,091 14 1	1,854 5 2	
				(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality	5,571 0 0	4,897 0 0	3,643 1 3	3,915 0 0	
1. Pound fees	2,010 11 9	994 1 1		*(L) Miscellaneous charges:—*					
2. Copying and searching fees	25 15 6	39 4 6		1. Purchase of Government securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Registration receipts	596 4 0	728 8 0		2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities	.....	.....		3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	4,100 0 0	4,800 0 0	1,811 7 6	3,182 10 5	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	11,822 10 9	11,584 5 1		4. Railway charges	65,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	1,25,304 8 6	2,70,600 0 0	
(*a*) On Government securities	.....	.....		5. Telegraph Office	300 0 0	500 0 0	218 14 0	297 3 6	
(*b*) On loans	.....	.....		6. Registration charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) On kist khelapi	.....	.....		7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	78,105 15 1	17,914 15 2		8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education	.....	.....		9. Willingdon Sports Club	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....		10. Imperial Relief Fund	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,027 0 0	2,023 7 0	

(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	670	6	8	1,25,006	12	0	11. Electrical charges	37,552	0	0	35,808	0	0	19,273	6	10	18,062	14	8
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	9,090	6	1	8,157	3	8	12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	2,584	8	0	984	8	0	2,225	9	2	499	15	9
8. Granary receipts	.....			.....			13. Compensation for Lands ...	2,000	0	0	200	0	0	596	8	0	.....		
9. Agricultural receipts	.....			.....			14. Holiday charges, etc....	10,580	0	0	8,384	12	0	8,629	7	0	9,785	0	7
							15. Aid to Raj Kumar College, Rajkot.	.....			.....			125	0	0	.....		
Total ...	1,02,322	5	10	1,64,425	1	6	Total ...	1,24,116	8	0	2,52,677	4	0	1,60,211	13	0	2,44,451	3	11
Grand Total ...	9,64,911	11	8	7,75,713	5	0	Total of Heads (A) to (L) ...	7,00,669	4	8	7,31,266	0	8	6,72,315	15	1	7,82,347	10	7
(H) *Debts.*							(M) *Debts.*												
1. Deposits :—							1. Repayments of deposits :—												
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	92,463	1	6	51,068	5	11	(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.												
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits.	930	4	11	364	12	3	(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	75,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	2,65,068	6	8	1,35,281	1	2
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—							(c) Of personal deposits												
(1) Personal	1,41,653	5	0	1,22,570	6	0	(d) Fajal Debts	400	0	0	500	0	0	17,438	14	3	5,403	15	4
(2) Fajal	20,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	Total ...	75,400	0	0	20,500	0	0	2,82,507	4	11	1,40,685	0	6
Total ...	2,55,046	11	5	1,78,003	8	2													
2. Advances recovered :—							2. Advances made :- -												
By cash Taccavi	93	0	0	3,312	0	0	(1) Tagavi	.....			500	0	0	.....			.....		
By other advances	1,39,906	9	8	1,96,980	3	6	(2) Other advances...	50,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	1,78,492	3	0	2,21,937	11	2
3. Loans recovered	6,17,738	2	3	4,72,365	5	4	3. Loans given	1,00,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	7,53,554	4	4	4,87,064	15	4
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ..	.....			.....			4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year .	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Total ...	7,57,737	11	11	6,72,657	8	10	Total ..	1,50,000	0	0	9,500	0	0	9,32,046	7	4	7,09,002	10	6
Total Receipts ..	19,77,696	3	0	16,26,374	6	0	Total Expenditure ...	9,26,069	4	8	7,61,266	0	8	18,86,869	11	4	16,32,035	5	7
							Surplus at the end of the year ...	3,85,059	15	6	2,73,217	15	5	1,69,579	6	5	78,752	14	9
Grand Total ...	20,56,449	1	9	17,10,788	4	4	Grand Total ...	13,11,129	4	2	10,34,484	0	1	20,56,449	1	9	17,10,788	4	4

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE during the year 1917–1918.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Chhota Udepur Steele Hospital	5,984	13	5	2	3	3	4,472	49.303	
Shri Samajkuverba Women's Hospital		...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	
Palace Dispensary	2,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.4	
Jail Dispensary	35	...	27	...	3	5	...	...	
Jetpur Dispensary	2,041	...	...	...	...	...	608	22.1	
Kawant Dispensary ...	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	591	25.2	
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	565	13.3	
Kadwal Dispensary ...	302	...	...	...	...	...	605	3.2	
	14,719	13	32	2	6	8	9,641		

Chhota Udepur,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1917-1918.

Name.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1916-17.	1917-18.			1916-17.	1917-18.			1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	
Chhota Udepur	1,03,635	3,020	3,238	218	...	1,211	1,592	381	...	29·5	31·00	11·8	15·00	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1917–1918.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1916–17.	1917–18.		1916–17.	1917–18.	1916–17.	1917–18.		
26	28	Boys' Schools	1,513	1,457	970·9	939·1	Rs. 9,210	
1	1	English School	39	43	29·3	31·2		
2	2	Girls' Schools	101	101	78·8	72·5		
		Total ...	1,653	1,601	1,079·00	1,042·8		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

29th October, 1918.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Dated the 5th November, 1919.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI M.,

Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

To H. B. Clayton Esquire, M.A., I.C.S.

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1918-19 together with the usual Appendices.

Your sincere friend,

Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 5th November, 1919.

FROM

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATEHSINHJI,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

MAHARAJAJI SAHEB,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1918-19, together with the usual Appendices.

2. Every Department of the State has derived great benefit from the keen interest that you take in the administration of the State, and the minute and careful supervision that you exercise in all matters.

3. I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial and kind support which you have accorded to me at all times in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Maharajaji Saheb,
Your most obedient servant,
J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1918—19.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. I beg leave to submit the report for the year ending with the 31st March 1919.

2. *Boundaries.* Chhota Udepur is bounded on the North by the Devghad Baria and Kathiwara States; on the East by the Ali Rajpur State, in Central India; on the South, by the River Narbuda and partly by Khandesh; and on the West, by the Sankheda Mewas Estates and by Jambughoda and some Baroda territories.

3. *Area.* The State has an area of about 890·34 square miles (including Waghach).

4. *Population.* The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 1,03,635 persons.

5. *Tribute.* No tribute is paid to the British Government; this State pays tribute to the Baroda Government; its annual amount is Rs. 7,805.

Tribute from Chorangla, and Tanka payments from Ghad, Bhaka and Kherada are received by this State. The three last named were originally subordinate to Chhota Udepur, but how they became independent can not be ascertained.

Up till 1911, Vaghach was entirely under Chhota Udepur; the British decided in 1911, that Vaghach belonged to them; the appeal in consequence of this decision is pending, and there is every hope of its being decided in our favour.

6. *Revenue.* The gross revenue of the State, for the last five years, based on the actual collections under the several heads of revenue account, is as below:—

1914–15	...	Rs. 5,68,612
1915–16	...	„ 6,58,235
1916–17	...	„ 7,75,713
1917–18	...	„ 8,87,158
1918–19	...	„ 8,88,516
	Total	Rs. 37,78,234

This gives an average of Rs. 7,55,645 per year during the quinquennium.

7. *Class of the State and Salute, etc.* Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State and its Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The rule of primogeniture guides the succession to the Gadi, and a sanad has been granted by the Supreme Government, authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption if necessary.

8. *Ruling Chief and his family.* The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji Saheb, belongs to the Chowan Class of the Rajputs; he was born on the 23rd October, 1884, and will shortly complete the 35th year of his age.

The heir-apparent Raj Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji and Kumar Shri Naharsinhji received their education, during part of the year under report in the Boys' High School at Panchgani. Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji is about 12 years of age and Kumar Shri Naharsinhji is about 10 years of age; both of them are being very carefully educated and they give good promise for the future.

The other four children are all daughters. Bapuba Saheb Shri Rajkuverba is about 8 years of age now, and Bapuba Saheb Shri Padmakuvarba is about 5 years of age. Both of them are being educated in the Girls' School at Chhota Udepur. Bapuba Saheb Rasikkunwarba was born on the 17th August, 1915 and Bapuba Shri Harendrakunwarba was born on the 7th June, 1918.

The Rajaji Saheb's near male relatives are his uncles Kumar Saheb Himatsinhji Jitsinhji and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji and cousins Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji and Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji and the sons of Raisinhji and Himatsinhji.

Kumar Saheb Gajendrasinhji received his education during part of the year under report in the Boys' High School at Panchgani; he has undoubtedly derived great benefit by being sent there.

Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji worked as Fouj Officer during the early part of the year and was then tranferred to the post of the Treasury Officer.

Kumar Saheb Raisinhji continues to hold the post of Police Superintendent.

Kumar Saheb Raisinhji worked also as the Forest Officer during this year.

9. *Rajaji's work.* As stated in the previous reports, the Rajaji Saheb attends office almost every day whilst in town and carefully looks over the work of every department. As usual, all papers in the Huzur Office are submitted to him for orders.

10. *Chief events.* The chief domestic event was the celebration of the marriage of K. S. Gajendrasinhji with Hemratna Kunwar, the daughter of Ravalji of Miyagam. On 15th Febuary 1919 this marriage was celebrated at

Chhota Udepur. The Rajaji Saheb took a personal interest throughout the whole affair, and as a result the rejoicings lasted for about ten days.

11. *Sad deaths.* The Rajaji Saheb's brother-in-law Mahida Ranjitsinhji, after an illness due to influenza and pneumonia extending over a fortnight, died at the early age of 28 at Chhota Udepur on the 6th March, 1919. Much sympathy is felt for the Raniji Saheba in her very sad bereavement. The deceased was the only brother of the Raniji Saheba Gulabkunwarba. Mahida Ranjitsinhji had served as a Fouj Officer for about 8 years and during that time by his good nature and attractive manners he had made himself extremely popular here amongst all; in him the Rajaji Saheb has lost a very sincere friend and a truly sympathising ideal relative. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the offices in the State were closed for three days.

Another sad event was the death, due to influenza, of Mahida Pratapsinhji, at the early age of 25. The deceased was the only son of Mahida Kesarisinhji, the uncle's son of the Raniji Saheba. This sad event took place on 23-9-18, at Chhota Udepur. The deceased was working here as Shikar Superintendent ; while Kesarisinhji is working as the Palace Superintendent.

12. *Rajaji's return from Bombay.* Owing to the severe plague raging in the months of April and March 1918 at Chhota Udepur, the Rajaji Saheb with the members of his family stayed in Bombay till he returned here on the 16th May 1918 ; just after his return the Rajaji Saheb in company with Kumar Sahebs Raisinhji and Bhawansinhji went to Mithibore (Chhota Udepur) for shooting; the Rajaji Sahebs of Baria and Ali Rajpur and the Thakor of Kathiwara also came there and stayed for about a week as the guests of the Rajaji Saheb.

On the 6th December the Rajaji Saheb went to Bombay and stayed there till the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G. C. I. E., D. S. O., the Governor of Bombay, on the 16th December 1919.

During their stay in Bombay, the Rajaji Saheb and K. S. Raisinhji took part in the various functions performed on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G. C. I. E., D. S. O., and the departure of His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Willingdon G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., from Bombay.

13. *Tour.* Owing to the plague, the Rajaji Saheb had to abandon his usual official tour of inspection.

14. *Visit of the Political Agent.* During the year under report, the Political Agent W. W. Smart, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S. was unable to visit Chhota Udepur officially as usual.

15. *Bodeli-Chhota Udepur Railway.* The Jabugam and Tejgad stations on the Bodeli-Chhota Udepur Railway were opened to passengers and goods traffic from 1st January 1919; this was not done earlier, as the B. B. & C. I. Railway officers could not find men to work these two stations.

16. *War with Germany.* The war with Germany, which from its very commencement has been the most absorbing subject, has continued to be so during the year under report. During this period of war, the Chhota Udepur State has considered it its foremost duty to help the British Government to the fullest extent of its power. In June 1918 the Rajaji Saheb promised to subscribe Rs. 25,000 for the purposes of the war annually as long as the war lasted and gave accordingly Rs. 25,000 for this year. The Rajaji Saheb has purchased War Bonds for Rs. 2,07,500. Other contributions amounting to Rs. 61,142 were made by the Rajaji Saheb towards the various funds for purposes connected with the war. The Bhayats and other servants of the State and the subjects purchased War Bonds and Cash Certificates for Rs. 1,59,675.

17. *Recruiting.* Very liberal concessions were given to recruits. The State is not a recruiting district; however the Rajaji Saheb took a keen interest in the matter, and as a result, the State has been able to do the needful in this direction with some degree of success.

18. *State's Relations with the adjoining States.* Our relations with the adjoining States were friendly and cordial.

19. *Boundary disputes.* There have been no boundary disputes during this year.

20. *Pension Rules.* Advantage of the Pension System introduced here from 31-10-1916 is being freely taken by the old and other disabled servants of this State. The cost on this account comes to about Rs. 3,000 per year.

21. *Measures for relieving distress from high prices.* During the year under report the stress of high prices of the necessities of life began to be seriously felt and with a view to assist the State servants, all drawing less than Rs. 50 per mensem were given a scarcity allowance.

22. *Changes in the personnel of the State officers.* Appendix I relates to the higher officials of the State. The Revenue Officer, Mr Jamnadas D. Mehta, resigned on the 4-6-18 and Mr Magalal C. Desai, B. A., LL. B., working as a Nyayadhish since 1915, was appointed Revenue Officer on 8-6-18.

Mr Dosabhai H. Deesawala was appointed Private Secretary on 23-6-18 and K. S. Bhawansinhji was transferred to the post of the Treasury Officer.

Mr Chimanlal M. Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., was appointed as Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate on 18-7-18.

Mr Shankerrao, the Guest Officer, resigned on 14-9-18.

Mr Jeevansinhji, the State Engineer, resigned on 2-8-18, and Mr Ishwarbhai B. Patel rejoined his post of the State Engineer on 2-8-18.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Talukas in the State. For the purposes of Revenue administration, the State has been divided into four Talukas as below:—

(1) Chhota Udepur including the Sub-division Tejgad and the former Taluka of Dod Sursi.
(2) Jetpur including Jabugam.
(3) Kawant, including Panwad.
(4) Karali, including Vasna.

Thandars. The officers in charge of these Talukas or Sub-divisions of the State are designated Thandars. There is one Thandar for each of these Talukas. Some of the Thandars have Circle Inspectors to help them. The Chhota Udepur Thandar has a Sub-Thandar under him who is placed in charge of the Tejgad Sub-division.

25. *Talatis.* There are 51 talatis or village accountants under the Thandars; these talatis carry on the work in the villages. Looking to the circumstances and conditions of the villages here, the present number of talatis is quite sufficient.

26. *Patels.* Patels or village headmen render assistance to the Talatis. There is one Patel for each village. There are no hereditary Patels. The remuneration is mostly in cash; but some Patels are allowed to till their occupancy lands and appropriate a part of the assessment towards their salaries, but this is always on an express understanding that this is only an arrangement for the sake of convenience and gives no right to the land. The revenue Patels are also the Police Patels, except in the Karali Taluka, where there is a separate police Patel in each village, besides a revenue Patel; this is quite unnecessary and is being remedied as vacancies occur. The Patels except in Karali, are almost all illiterate. The Patels generally take a pride in their work, and on the whole they do their work well towards the good of the people.

27. *Number of villages.* There are 417 Khalsa or State villages and 145 alienated villages including 36 Wagach villages.

28. *Survey.* All the State owned villages have a Survey Settlement based on the lines followed in British India. Applications have been received from alienated holders also for the introduction of Survey Settlements in their villages. This work is now being taken in hand as it may suit the Survey Department.

29. *Rasti and Rani villages.* The land in Karali and in Jabugam and a greater portion of that in Tejgad is what is called Rasti, whilst in Panwad the greater part is Rani or forest and Kawant is entirely Rani.

30. *Unit of measurement.* The acre, divided into gunthas and annas, is the unit of measurement in all these surveyed villages. Elsewhere, the Kumbha is yet in vogue. It is equal to 2 acres, 14 gunthas.

31. *Survey Superintendent.* Mr Laxmanrao Gabaji, a very experienced and a hard working man, was in charge of the Survey Department. Mr Laxmanrao has served in the British Survey Department, as well as in some Native States.

32. *Work done.* During the year under report the work done was as below :—

Survey Work.		Classification work.		
No. of fields gone over.	Acres worked over.	No. of fields	Acres gone over.	Number of villages in which traverse Survey was completed.
2446	Acres 6262 and 20 Gunthas.	3478 (29 villages.)	Acres 13517 and 37 Gunthas.	7

Revision Work.

Villages done.	No. of fields.	Acres.	Gunthas.
12	3176	7417	16

The Survey Settlement was introduced in the remaining 46 Khalsa villages ; it was so done in 2 of the alienated villages.

33. *Total Costs.* The total cost of the Survey Department came to Rs. 5,931-6-6 whereas it was Rs. 8,811 in the previous year. The decrease in this expense is due to some reduction in the department as the original work of the Revenue Survey of the State was almost complete.

34. *Boundary Marks.* The boundary marks on our frontiers are in order. Repairs where necessary were made.

35. *Extension of cultivation.* The area of land under cultivation during this year has been shown below :—1,42,683 acres, whereas it was 1,42,707 acres in the last year ; the insignificant decrease is an ordinary fluctuation. Since the railway is now extended to Chhota Udepur, it was fairly expected that there would be a big jump in the figures relating to the area of lands under cultivation ; but the serious deficit in the rainfall during the monsoon of 1918 has been the chief factor in checking the progress in this direction. Barring such abnormal vacillations, there appears a steady progress in cultivation.

36. *Vas.* The number of agricultural Vas settling in this State, during the year under report was 17, whereas it was 46 in the previous year ; and the

number of non-agricultural Vas was 123 as against 46 in the last year. The number of agricultural households leaving the State was 62 and that of non-agricultural Vas was 118. It is difficult to say exactly why the arrival of new settlers that was so significant some years back, has come to a stop since these 3 or 4 years. The total loss comes to 40 Vas. This is not a desirable state of things. The Revenue authorities have to consider what this efflux is due to. Liberal concessions are invariably granted to new settlers. Wages are high enough and the land assessment too is moderate, and if in spite of all that, we lose our own settled cultivators, it is a matter requiring a thorough inquiry for finding out some remedies.

37. *Income from Land Assessment.* The realisations on account of land revenue during this year amounted to Rs. 4,82,949, including all miscellaneous heads under Land revenue. The steady increase in land revenue is a very gratifying factor in the history of the State.

38. *Number of Registered Occupants.* The number of registered occupants was 15,669 against 15,264 in the preceding year.

39. *Act in force.* The Bombay Land Revenue Code is in force here, but the amendments made there in 1913 have not been adopted; all the rules made by the Bombay Government, under the said Act, are not adopted here. The Record of Right System has not been adopted, and hence we have still got registered occupants with us.

40. *Notices of demand.* There were 316 notices of demand issued against defaulters in this year as against 326 in the previous year. Only in the case of 7 out of 326 defaulters, coercive action had followed the issue of these notices.

41. *Taccavi.* Taccavi to the extent of Rs. 18,685 was given for the purchase of bullocks to the cultivators who were found to be in need. The granting of Taccavi for the purchase of bullocks is a great boon to the ryots, who if compelled to borrow from their sowkars would have to pay a heavy rate of interest. In the majority of cases the people to whom the advances are made are of only small means and the security is more or less hypothetical, but the ryots here have so far been found to be punctual in meeting their obligation and the main risk of non-recovery of the grants lies in a succession of bad years bringing in its train the general impoverishment of the country side. The liberality shown in advancing Taccavi proves a great incentive moreover to outsiders to come and settle in the State. The Taccavi sum, advanced free of interest, is payable within 5 years by 5 equal yearly instalments. Thus it is clear, the conditions of repayment are most easy, as the loans are recovered within 5 years.

42. *Date of Instalments.* The usual dates of instalments are 1st to 15th January and 1st to 15th April.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

43. *Rainfall.* The monsoon this year was a serious failure. The total rainfall this year was only 14·82 inches as compared with 71·70 inches in the previous year and an average of 50 inches in the previous quinquennium. The fall was distributed as below over four months :—

June, 1918··· ··· ··· ··· ···	·86 cents.
July, 1918··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4·48 cents.
August, 1918 ··· ··· ··· ···	8·82 cents.
September, 1918 ··· ··· ··· ···	·66 cents.

Then no rain fell in the succeeding months.

44. *Cotton and other crops.* The equal distribution of the rainfall over the whole season proved very favourable to the cotton crop. The Maize crop too was a good one ; but the Mowra trees did not flower well ; it was a very poor crop ; the yield of gram was only about eight annas.

45. *Area under Cotton Cultivation.* The area under cotton this year was 31,750 acres as compared with 31,555 acres in the preceding year ; looking over 8 years, it will be seen as below that the area of land under cotton cultivation this year is the highest except that in 1913–14.

	Acres.
1911–12 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	23,126
1912–13 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	30,051
1913–14 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	34,939
1914–15 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	26,891
1915–16 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	28,538
1916–17 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	29,127
1917–18 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	31,555
1918–19 ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	31,750

This is an increase of 195 acres. There is a steady increase, in the last 5 years, owing to the high prices of cotton obtainable as a result of the war; warning was given to the ryots to sow food grains in preference to cotton on account of the difficulties of railway transport.

The unexpected profusion of cotton brought plenty of money to the ryots who were thus able during the early winter months to combat the high prices resulting from the scarcity, without any outside help.

46. *Rice Trade Controlled.* Had it not been for the controlled rice trade it would have been difficult for the poor people of this State to pull on in the summer.

47. *Help of the Political Agency.* The great help of the Political Agency in obtaining rice and salt for the State should not be left without grateful mention.

48. *Want of drinking water, etc.* In some parts, the want of drinking water for men and animals was keenly felt, but they had not to go very far for some tolerably good source of supply. Except the Heran River which has a perennial flow, all the other four rivers (being small ones) running through the State, more or less, dry up as soon as the rainy season expires. It may be said that up to 31st March Chhoṭa Udepur had stood the ordeal well enough and there was no severe distress, much less any fatal consequences to be recorded.

49. The table given below will show the areas of land under various cultivation.

	Name of Crop.	1917–18. Area in acres.	1918–19. Area in acres.
1.	Rice	24327.37	23971.22
2.	Maize	8126.0	14817.0
3.	Jawari	16097.5	15825.32
4.	Bajri	4442.30	3827.5
5.	Bavto	1294.29	1294.22
6.	Banti	.....	532.16
7.	Gram	9563.0	2460.32
8.	Tuver	8568.0	5860.32
9.	Sesamum	756.33	589.33
10.	Cotton	31555.0	31750.0
11.	Castor Oil Seeds...	2116.0	526.11
12.	Math	6309.0	6405.30
13.	Adad	3492.26	4203.33
14.	Kodra	10649.0	10834.21
15.	Samel	4260.33	6349.16
16.	Chola	480.31	172.17
17.	Koolthia	27.37	147.8
18.	Rapeseed	74.0	.....
19.	Wheat	.....	.....
20.	Miscellaneous	10754.0	13114.5
		1,42,707.0	1,42,683.15

The small decrease calls for no special remarks, looking to the serious decline this year in the amount of rainfall.

50. The following table shows the volume of Exports and Imports for the year under report. The amounts are shown in Maunds of 40 Seers.

	Imports.		Exports.		
	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Weight in Maunds.	Duty realised Rupees.	
Various sorts of grain...	11,014	28,958	13,174	34,970	
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hardware	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kerosine Oil	58	429	.....	.....	
Cotton	23,310	4,000	3,36,700	50,362	
Cotton Seeds	1,291	760	1,964	5,000	
Tobacco	206	3,409	30	600	
Cotton Yarn	35	800	.....	.....	
Cloth	274	22,488	19	475	
Oil	75	1,150	397	63	
Sesamum Seeds ...	.....	.....	5,198	770	
Ghee	15	605	468	398	
Wheat	145	705	.....	.....	
Spices drugs	3,162	2,239	779	2,716	
Mhowra Flowers ...	.....	.....	1,92,876	27,153	
Mhowra Seeds ...	.....	.....	20,100	3,202	
Honey	.....	.....	337	238	
Gums	.....	.....	6,390	2,663	
Castor Oil Seeds ...	.....	.....	6,838	951	
Lac	.....	.....	8,101	11,968	
Charcoal	.....	.....	65	527	
Miscellaneous	.....	Number	121	182	
Timber and Fuel ...	.....	Cart Loads.	776	1,833	This is outside the Forest Contract
Bamboos	.....	Cart Loads.	216	486	do.
			Nondutiable Exports.	Value in Rupees.	
Grains	.....	.....	13,174	34,970	
Cotton in pressed bales...	.....	Bales.	10,987	23,07,276	
Hay	.....	.....	1,236	1,510	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	180	233	
Dry Leaves	.....	.....	10,545	9,491	
	number				
Animals	6,148	2,81,489	.....	.....	

51. *Trade.* The extent of trade in the State can be well gauged from the import and export statistics given in the table mentioned above. The non-dutiable articles are not weighed, hence the figures for the same are approximate ones. The dutiable articles are weighed by country scales at all Nakas except at Dhokalia, where there is a platform weighing machine; the statistics for dutiable articles may therefore be considered to be fairly correct.

52. *Abolition of Import Duties.* The abolition of import duties since August 1916, has not been productive of much relief to the general public owing to the effects of the War in various directions. The extension of the Railway to Chhota Udepur town, is sure to play an important part in the development of trade here.

53. *Rates of Corn.* Looking to the Return No. 18, we see a very serious rise all around in the prices of food stuffs. Bajari is at Rs. 5 per maund against Rs. 3 in the previous year. Rice has gone up to Rs. 4-7-0 from Rs. 3-12-0 and wheat has jumped from Rs. 4 to 5. The people have felt the pinch severely, but yet are too indolent to take to hard work as labourers.

54. *Artisans.* Skilled labour is very difficult to procure locally. Carpenters, bricklayers, washermen and such others have to be brought here from outside.

55. *Factories.* The cotton press and ginning factory at Dhokalia are reported to be working well.

56. *Wages and Labour.* The people are mainly employed in agricultural pursuits, in wood cutting operations, and in collecting and selling the minor produc s of the forests, which they are permitted to take free of charge. Their wants are few and easily satisfied, so much so that during the Mhowra and toddy season, very little Bhil labour is procurable. The ordinary wage for a man is 6 annas and for a woman 4 annas per diem.

57. *People and General Condition.* The greater part of the population consists of Bhils, Kolis, Dhankas and Naikras. The Mahomedans probably do not exceed 3,000, while the higher caste Hindus might be set down to about 10,000. Parsis and other sects number about 100. The wants of the people are few and they remain contented with their lot and obedient to authority. The Bhils are by no means thrifty, but to their credit it may be said they rarely attempt to evade the fulfilment of their obligations when they are in a position to meet them. Belief in wichcraft, especially in the blacker sort which lays men and beasts under spells, prevails generally; but it happily does not generally lead to lawlessness.

FORESTS.

58. *Area.* The forest area is extensive, and covers roughly speaking about 225 square miles. This area is divided into blocks comprising Reserved and Protected forests. The felling of various trees classed as restricted, is prohibited in the open tracts as well. These areas constitute a valuable asset of the State, and their value is considerably enhanced now that the extension of the railway to Chhota Udepur is carried out

59. *Malvans.* The Malvans or groves of sacred deities, are now being reduced from their former large sizes.

60. *Concessions.* The concessions to settlers and to our ryots in respect of timber, fuel and other forest produce were continued in this year too.

61. *Law.* The State has framed a forest law of its own.

62. *Working.* The Forest Department is looked after by K. S. Raisinhji who takes a keen interest in the working of the department. There are one Chief Forest Inspector, two Rangers, 4 Round Guards and 46 Beat Guards under him.

The status of the Department is now being considerably improved, and measures are being taken which, it is trusted, will lead to operations being conducted in a more systematic manner in future. A Chief Forest Inspector and 15 extra beat guards have been appointed in this year; the guards are being revised. The operations of contractors have been subjected to more rigorous supervision than was practicable in the past.

63. The Treasury Account Appendix XXII, shows the principal items to the credit of forests revenue as below :—

Sale of Timber	Rs.	1,91,193
Fuel and Charcoal...	,,	5,056
Sale of Bamboos, etc.	,,	16,945
Sale of Dry leaves...	,,	16,452
Rohisa Oil	,,	2,901
Catechu Sales	,,	1,925
Miscellaneous	,,	2,980
		2,37,456

Total sale Rs. 2,37,456 against Rs. 1,82,577 in the previous year. The income this year is really good and beats all the previous records.

64. *Costs.* The costs of running the department was Rs. 7,619 as compared with Rs. 7,855 in the preceding year.

EXCISE.

65. *Minimum Guarantee System.* The State's monopoly of distilling and selling country liquor is given out to an Abkari farmer on what is called the Minimum Guarantee System. This system was adopted in all its details from the system that was in force in the Bombay Presidency until the latter adopted the so-called Madras System. This latter is entirely unsuited for our State for the very simple reason that it is almost impossible to obtain individual shopmen of a trustworthy character and good status.

66. *Abkari Police.* There are one Inspector and 12 Abkari Police, and this force is under the Police Superintendent. The private Inspectors of the Abkari Farmer also give good help in detecting offences and preventing illicit distillation, for which the hilly nature of the country affords very great facilities.

67. *Duties realised.* The duties realised during five years are shown below :—

1914–15	Rs.	60,568
1915–16		57,148
1916–17		75,390
1917–18		88,335
1918–19		1,11,411

68. *Drinking Habit.* This was a year of very high prices regarding food stuffs and clothing; but yet the people here have gone on drinking at any cost. The remedy of raising the price of liquor seems to be likely to deprive them of their comfort of life. It may be observed that short of total prohibition, no measure has a chance of success.

69. *Toddy.* People are allowed to tap the toddy trees on taking out a license each year, under which they have to pay a light fee of 3 annas for each tree. It is difficult to control this business as the Patels and many of the policemen are very fond of this drink.

70. *Opium, Bhang and Ganja.* Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants, except in Chhota Udepur town itself where a private person is employed to do the work. All these are paid fees according to the quantities they may sell. Outside the town of Chhota Udepur it is the Customs Duty Karkun who is employed to sell these drugs. Bhang and Ganja are used chiefly by the mendicants, sadhus and others who pass every year in large numbers through the State, on their way to the sacred Hampheshwar shrine on the Narbada. The total sales of these intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 7,575.

PUBLIC WORKS.

71. *Total Expenditure, etc.* The total expenditure this year was Rs. 1,40,331. Mr Ishwarbhai B. Patel is an experienced engineer working as the State Engineer. He is a hard working, careful man.

72. *Sums spent on original works, etc.* Out of the above mentioned sum Rs. 1,04,289 were spent on account of original works, Rs. 13,422 on repairs, Rs. 1,437 on improvement and wells, etc., and Rs. 5,487 on roads, etc.

73. *Electric and Telephone Department.* The Electrical Department and the Telephone Department are in the charge of Mr G. G. Joshi who has gained his experience in another State. All the Taluka towns save Karali are now connected with Udepur by telephone.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

74. *Financial year.* The financial year of the State commences with the 1st August; the figures in this report are made up for the year ending with the 31st March.

75. *Revenue Matters.* Full information about Land Revenue and Land Administration have been given in the two preceding chapters. The Chief Revenue Officer, Mr Maganlal C. Desai, is ex-officio Manager of all the estates taken under State management. He is also the District Magistrate and District Judge; he is also the President of the Town Municipality and he looks after the work of the Record Keeper. The Survey Department occasionally corresponds through him.

76. *Total income and Expenditure.* The total income during the year was Rs. 8,88,516 and the expenditure was Rs. 7,77,471. Appendix XXII shows the details of receipts and expenditure.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION AND LEGISLATION.

77. *Legislation.* The laws in force in the State are specified in Appendix II. The British Indian enactments referred to therein are followed *mutatis mutandis,* as far as possible. Circulars are issued from time to time as needed to carry out these laws and regulate other matters. With a view to codification the various bye-laws and rules issued have to be classified for revised publication.

78. *Gun licenses.* Good care is taken to reforce the Arms Act rules.

79. *Military Force.* No Military Force in the true sense of the term is maintained by the State. Hence the Statement relating thereto in Appendix III is blank, except for three serviceable and four unserviceable guns. There are no gunners regularly employed for the guns; any person from the police or the guards who can manage to fire them off is employed on the occasions when salutes have to be fired.

80. *Police Force.* The Police Force consists of the regular Police, the Abkari Police, the Palace and Bodyguards. The guards are foot guards and mounted guards. The foot guards furnish guards for the Palace, the Treasury and various other buildings. The mounted guards mostly do duty as escorts and messengers. The guards were under the control of the Private Secretary Mr Dosabhai H. Deesawala, who had charge also of the Stables Department, the Tent Department and the Furniture Department. Mr Dosabhai takes a keen interest in the new work entrusted to him and works diligently.

81. *Details, etc. Costs of the Police Force.* Appendix IV shows the details and costs of the Police Force. The regular Police Force and the Abkari Police are under the control of the Police Superintendent. The Mounted Policemen number only 9, and all of them act as orderlies. There are one Inspector and six Sub-Inspectors under the Superintendent of Police. Each of the Sub Police Inspectors is in charge of a police station. There are 28 police outposts, but great difficulty is met with in keeping them fully manned, since people earn high wages as labourers.

82. *Number of Foot Police, etc.* The number of foot police is 194 excluding the Abkari men but including nine Sowars. Four of these are special policemen at the Pani Mines. So we get one policeman for every 545 persons of the population. Our own population is peaceful and mild except when, under the effect of liquor or Toddy, they take to crimes of violence and of other sorts.

83. *Result of the work of the Police, etc.* Appendix V shows the details about the result of the work of the Police. The number of offences reported to the Police was 200 as against 164 in the previous year; the Police Superintendent in his industriously compiled report, observes that the increase in the number of offences notified to the police this year is to be attributed to the facility given to people for making complaints to the police, by having more police stations and also due to want of sufficient rain and the high prices of grain, cloth and various other necessary articles. 56 offences remained undetected, and this is due to the ignorance of the rustic population, who are generally quite unwilling to give help to the police; the percentage of undetected offences this year is 28 per cent of the reported offences; while it was 46·3 in the previous year. Indeed this is good enough looking to the figure of undetected offences in the previous year.

84. *Persons sent for trial and convictions, etc.* The number of offenders arrested was 233 and all these were sent up for trial; in the previous year only 121 men were sent up for trial. This year the number of persons convicted was 187 out of 233 sent up, the remaining 46 were acquitted or discharged; out of these 46, 20 were cases of compromise and 3 accused had died before the end of their trial.

That the percentage of convictions is steadily maintained is very creditable for the police whose work seems to be improving under careful supervision.

85. *Stolen Property, etc.* Appendix VI shows the figures about the value of stolen property. The value of property stolen in this year was Rs. 13,805 as against Rs. 12,332 in the previous year. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 9,238–13–9 as against Rs. 2,722 in the preceding year; thus the percentage of recovery of stolen property being 66·8, where it was 22·2 in the preceding year. So we may well commend the police department on recovering such a great part of the stolen property.

86. *Serious Offences.* There were 4 cases of murder and 3 cases of simple homicide, whereas there were 3 cases of murder and 3 cases of simple homicide in the previous year.

87. *Number of literate men in the Police Dept.* In a force of 199 men including officers, 102 are literate. Great care is taken to increase the number of literates.

88. *Drill.* Care is taken to have the men of this force drilled and trained every day.

89. *Arms.* The police require to be armed with breech-loading muskets. That will give them more courage on the frontier posts.

90. *Abkari Force.* The Abkari force, consisted of one Inspector and 12 men, all under the Police Superintendent. They are looking after cases under the Opium Act and Abkari Act.

The private servants of the Abkari Farmer are also invested with powers as Inspectors under the Abkari Act.

91. *Abkari Cases.* It is very difficult owing to the hilly nature of the country generally and the extremely difficult ground on the frontiers and the bad, intemperate and uneconomical habits of the people, to prevent illicit distillation of liquor and the smuggling of exciseable articles in this State. The Abkari police and the liquor farmer's men are active, but it is to be feared that many offences go undetected. The country abounds with Mhowra trees and the people here are allowed for the sake of their maintenance to collect and sell the produce of these trees, whilst they use a good part of it along with Toddy, as their food in the collecting season. In all 20 persons were involved in the Abkari offences during this year.

92. *Village Police.* The village police may be noticed here. Generally the Revenue Patel is also the Police Patel; only in the Karali Taluka there are separate Patels even in ordinary villages. This anomaly is being gradually removed. There are no hereditary Vatandar Patels. These village headmen are mostly illiterate but yet they do good work. Many of them are assigned lands as a remuneration, few are stipendiary.

93. *Costs.* The up keep of the Police Department cost Rs. 33,822.

THE JUDICIARY.

94. *The Huzur Court.* The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji Saheb, assisted by the Dewan, stands in the place of the Local Government, the High Court and the District and Session Court of the British Districts in respect of all Civil and Criminal matters.

95. *Assistant Sessions Judge's Court.* The Assistant Sessions Judge's Court is presided over by the Dewan.

96. *District Magistrate's Court.* The Revenue Officer is invested with the powers of the District Magistrate. In civil matters he is empowered to try original suits over Rs. 3,000 and to hear appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish.

97. *The Court of the Nyayadhish.* The Nyayadhish as a court of original Civil jurisdiction can hear all suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Nyayadhish is invested with powers under Regulation VII of 1827. He is also a First Class Magistrate for the whole State.

The various Thandars are all 3rd Class Magistrates, but only 3 of them have been invested with powers to try cases.

98. The work done by the various courts is shown below :—

Courts.	Balance on 31–3–18.	Received during 1918–19.	Total.	Mode of disposal.		Balance on 31–3–19.
				Decided.	Committed to the Session Court.	
Huzur Court ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
Assistant S. Judge...	...	4	4	4	...	...
District Magistrate Court	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Class do Court...	30	206	236	193	6	37
Udepur 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	7	7	6	...	1
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	2	16	18	17	...	1
Kawant 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	4	4	4	...	...
Tejgad 3rd Class Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	239	271	226	6	39

99. *Number of persons dealt with by the courts.* The number of persons dealt with by the courts was 441. Of these 185 were convicted and punished, and 183 discharged or acquitted, whilst 7 were committed to the Sessions. 3 died pending trial; and 63 remained awaiting their trial. In the preceding year the number before the court was 391; only 178 were convicted whilst 159 were acquitted or discharged and 41 persons remained unadjudicated upon.

100. The offences as described in Appendix VII may be classified as below :—

	Last year.	This year.
Under the Indian Penal Code	180	196
,, ,, Abkari Act	32	20
,, ,, Forest Act	...	5
,, ,, Cattle Trespass Act... ...	12	7
,, ,, Gambling Act	2	4
,, ,, District Police Act	10	1
,, ,, Opium Act	...	...
,, ,, Shikar Act	1	...
,, ,, Arms Act Rules	2	...
Total	239	233

The fluctuations and variations in such figures are difficult to account for exactly, unless averages over long periods are considered. With the progress of time, a better registration of crimes and a habit of freer resort to courts render comparisons of doubtful value.

101. *Criminal Appellate Work.* During this year there were two appeals to the Huzur Sessions Court. In both these cases the convictions were reversed and the accused were acquitted and discharged. There was no revisional application to the Huzur on the criminal side. One is surprised to see that there is only a limited number of appeals in Criminal cases. What the exact causes of this state of things may be is difficult to say; but one thing is certain that the fees charged by the pleaders are generally sufficient to quell any appetite for a further fight. The tribunals concerned must keep an eye on the matter and be making enquiries and then try to say something about it in their annual reports.

102. *Extradition Cases.* Details about Extradition are as below:—

Surrenders by this State.

To which State.	Number of persons surrendered.	Convicted.	Not Convicted.	Pending.	Remarks.
Kathiwara ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 224 I. P. C.
,,	1	1	...	...	Sec. 457–380 I. P. C.
,,	1	1	...	...	Sec. 457–380 I. P. C.
,,	1	1	...	...	,,
,,	1	1	...	...	,,
Ali Rajpur ...	1	...	...	1	Sec. 379 Result not known.
Shankheda in Baroda ...	1	...	1	...	Sec. 379

Surrendered to this State.

To which State.	Number of persons surrendered.	Convicted.	Not Convicted.	Pending.	Remarks.
Ali Rajpur ...	1	1	...	...	Sec. 457 and 380 I. P. C.
Panch Mahals...	2	2	...	...	Sec. 379 I. P. C.

These tables do not show any serious deviation from the average figures.

CIVIL WORK.

103. *Nyayadhish Court.* As already said, the Nyayadhish, holding his court in Chhota Udepur town, has jurisdiction throughout the State over all suits not exceeding Rs. 3000 in value. The Chief Revenue Officer as Civil Judge has original jurisdiction over all suits exceeding 3000 rupees in value and has appellate powers over the decrees passed by the Nyayadhish. Mr Chimanlal M. Gandhi, B. A., LL. B., held the post of the Nyayadhish; he is a hard working, careful man.

104. *Thandars' powers.* The Thandars are invested with summary powers to award possession and to issue injunctions on the lines laid down in the Bombay Mamlatdars' Act. The Thandars also hear rent suits under the Land Revenue Code.

105. *Appeals.* During this year there was no appeal to the District Judge or to the Huzur Court on the civil side. One appeal pending for disposal at the end of the last year has been disposed of this year and the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed.

106. *Original Suits and their amount.* Appendix X refers to original suits. During this year there was no suits above Rs. 3,000 in value. There were 61 new suits, instituted in the year, as against 103 in the previous year. The opening balance of suits was 87, as against 65 in the previous year. In this year, thus, the total number of suits before the courts was 148; out of which 80 suits were decided, leaving 68 suits as a balance at the end of this year. Looking to the large amount of criminal work that the Nyayadhish has to do, this is good indeed. There has been a decrease in the institution of new suits. In 1916–17 178 suits were instituted, while in 1917–18 there were 103 new suits, whereas only 61 new suits are instituted in this year. It is difficult to theorise about the real causes in such matters. The total value of the new institutions during the year was Rs. 6,055 as against Rs. 18,875 in the previous year; the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 18,425 as against Rs. 14,222 in the preceding year. There were only two suits relating to land 59 related to money dealings, only 5 suits exceeded Rs. 500 in value though less than Rs. 1,000; of the 80 suits disposed of 13 were decided exparte, 12 were compromised by the parties, 33 were dismissed and the remaining 22 decided cases were contested ones. The average duration was 320 days as against 194 days in the previous year. Many adjournments had to be given to the litigants this year, owing to influenza raging throughout the State in the months of September, October and November.

107. *Darkhasts.* Appendix XI shows that there were only 8 new applications for the execution of decrees, which added to 20, the balance brought from the last year made up 28 applications before the court and of these 17 were disposed of in this year, leaving a balance of 11 only at the end of the year; owing to want of sufficient rain in this year, the execution of decrees was ordered to be stayed, and hence there has been a great fall in the number of new applications for execution of decrees.

REGISTRATION.

108. *Registration Work.* The Nyayadhish and the various Thandars, are all registering officers. During this year the number of documents registered was 161 as against 124 in the preceding year, and 142 in 1916-17 and 206 in 1915-16. The value of the property involved was Rs. 1,26,064 as against Rs. 83,304 in the previous year and Rs. 98,132 in 1916-17 and Rs. 1,25,519 in 1915-16. There were 62 mortgage deeds and 79 sale deeds during this year, as against 53 mortgage deeds and 65 sale deeds in the preceding year.

109. *Registration Fees.* The fees realised by this Registration Work amounted to Rs. 850 as against Rs. 622 in the previous year.

JAILS.

110. *Jail.* There is only one central jail and that is at Chhota Udepur; there are sub-jails at the Taluka headquarters for persons sentenced to not more than one week's imprisonment.

111. *Accommodation.* The jail at Chhota Udepur contains 21 cells and 4 rooms. The latter are used for the jailor's office and for the accommodation of the guards and stores and the jail Dispensary. Outside the jail walls but within the compound, there is a row of rooms for the use of the jailor and the guards. This jail is a commodious airy building well calculated to accommodate 80 to 90 inmates.

112. *Jail Superintendent and Committee.* The Chief Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of the jail. He has a jailor under him. The jail committee consists of the Dewan, the Revenue Officer, the Police Superintendent, the Nyayadhish, the Forest Officer and the Survey Superintendent. Quarterly meetings are generally held by the committee. The officers concerned visit the jail once in a month.

113. *Number of prisoners.* Turning to return No. XII. we find that there were 113 convicts in the Udepur jail during the year under report, as against 79 in the previous year. Out of the 113 convicts, 35 were in the jail since the previous year and 78 were admitted during this year, whereas the number of new admissions of convicts was 58 in 1917–18.

114. *Escape from the jail.* There has been no escape from the jail during the year under report.

115. *Under trial prisoners.* There were 139 under trial prisoners, during this year whereas there were 61 in the previous year.

116. *Death of 7 prisoners in the jail.* Six convicts and one under trial prisoner died in the jail during this year, as against 3 deaths of prisoners in the jails in the previous year.

117. *Release and Remissions.* Seven persons were released on occasion of rejoicings such as the King Emperor's Birthday or the Rajaji Saheb's Birthday. Liberal remissions of sentences are also granted on such occasions.

118. *Total Cost.* The total cost has been Rs. 2,977 for the jail and the prisoners, as against Rs. 1,988 in the previous year.

119. *General condition of prisoners in the jail.* The inmates of the jail, on the whole, are found to be happy, healthy and contented. Their behaviour in the jail is reported by the jail Superintendent to be satisfactory.

MUNICIPALITY.

120. *Municipal Administration.* There is a Municipality for the town of Chhota Udepur. The Municipal Committee consists of three official and

3 non-official members with the Revenue Officer as the President. For the present, it has been considered desirable that the duties of this committee should be mainly of an advisory and supervisory character; the powers conferred on the committees are to check encroachments and nuisances, and the erection of new buildings and the altering of existing buildings, and to control the working of the conservancy, lighting and road watering establishments, and also to supervise and audit the accounts.

121. *Income and Expenditure of the Municipality.* The income derived from light octroi duties on articles like grain, sugar and cloth imported into the town, amounted to Rs. 2,070 as against Rs. 1,330 in the last year; the water cess yielded Rs. 1,213 as against Rs. 1,027 in the previous year. The total income came to Rs. 3,467, whereas it was Rs. 2,932 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,531 as against Rs. 3,615 in the last year. During this year the increase in the expense is chiefly due to the granting of the Moghwari allowance. The excess of expenditure over the income is made good by the State Treasury. The Municipality under the careful supervision of the President does its work satisfactorily. In the absence of any town survey and survey assessment, a good deal of difficulty is experienced in considering applications for building permits.

122. *Fire.* During the year under report there was no fire worth mentioning in the town.

123. *Meetings.* 11 meetings were held this year by the Committee to dispose of the Municipal affairs.

124. *Building, etc.* 15 new buildings were constructed and 76 existing buildings were repaired during this year in the Chhota Udepur town.

125. *Secretary.* The Secretary looks to the administrative work under the supervision of the President; he is also doing the inspection of work relating to the sanitation of the town.

MANAGED ESTATES.

126. The management of the estates of minors and indebted land holders and of incapables is carried on by the Huzur through the Revenue Officer. There is no Guardian and Wards Act, or Encumbered Estates Act or Court of Wards here, and for the present none is needed. The subjoined tabulated Statement shows the financial particulars of the different estates.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1918.	Receipts from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919.	Total.	Disbursement from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919.	Closing balance on 31-3-1919.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Vajesinhji of Kadwal.	34	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	1,29,452	46,811	1,76,263	37,818	1,38,445	60	Weak character.
2	Baria Adesinh Haribhai of Bhilpur	30	Bhilpur.	do.	513	1,407	1,920	1,580	340	3	For indebtedness.
3	Baria Indrasing Dajibhai of Bhikhapura	40	Bhikhapura.	No education.	471	1,409	1,880	1,021	859	3	Do.
	Baria Chhatrasing Dajibhai of Bhikhapura	23									
4	Naik Vaja Gordhan of Palsanda (deceased)	...	Palsanda	do.	1,040	2,518	3,558	1,820	1,738	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsing Nathubhai of Pani	36	Pani.	do.	930	1,290	2,220	1,309	911	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	58	Mal.	do.	43	193	236	221	15	1½	Do.
7	Naik Virsing Dawal of Mithibore & Singalja ...	30	Mithibore.	do.	540	1,128	1,668	1,054	614	2½	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun	39	Kothara	do.	100	535	635	440	195	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwal	30	Richhwal.	do.	14	127	141	114	27	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsing of Kakarkund	31	Kakarkund.	do.	51	162	213	212	1	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidivasan.	...	...	...	88	839	927	719	208	4	Do.
12	K. S. Gajendrasinhji Khumansinhji of Bhensawai, &c.	19	Chhota Udepur.	Studying at Panchgani.	10,459	20,646	31,105	17,936	13,169	11	Minority.
13	Baria Indrasing Dajibhai of Gad	47	Gad.	Gad.	718	1,627	2,345	1,294	1,051	1	For indebtedness.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

127. *Medical Relief.* In the Capital, there are the Steele Hospital (named after a former Diwan of the State) and the Shri Samaj-Kunwarba Women's Hospital. The latter hospital was opened in honour of the revered memory of the late lamented Raniji Saheba Shri Samaj-Kooverba. There is a dispensary at the Palace, also available to the general public.

128. *Chief Medical Officer.* Dr Sheralli Nanjiani, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, was in charge of the Steele Hospital in Chhota Udepur. He is an intelligent experienced graduate of the Bombay University. The dispensaries at Kawant, Jetpur, Chalamli and Kadwal are well supplied with the necessary drugs and they are under his supervision. Medical relief is granted free to the people.

129. *Native Physician.* A salaried Native Vaidya is employed for such as may prefer the Ayurvedic System of medical treatment.

130. *Accommodation in the Steele Hospital.* There is accommodation for 9 in-door patients in the Steele Hospital.

131 *Post Mortems.* There were 7 post mortems performed at the Steele Hospital.

132. *Doctor in charge of the Palace Dispensary.* Mr Narbadashanker, the good natured and very obliging experienced Personal Medical Attendant, was in charge of the Palace Dispensary during this year.

133. *The number treated.* During this year, the total number of persons treated, including new admissions at the Steele Hospital, was 18,618 as against 18,025 in the last year. 185 minor and 9 major operations were performed during the year.

134. *Cost.* The upkeep of the Hospital and dispensaries cost Rs. 10,193 as against Rs 14,376 in the preceding year. The decrease in expense under this head was due to the post of the Lady Doctor in the Shri Samaj Kunwarba Women's Hospital remaining vacant during this year.

135. *Influenza.* Influenza raged severely in the months of September, October and November in almost all the towns and villages of this State; it proved fatal in complicated cases.

136. *Bites by Mad Dogs.* During this year no case of bites by mad dogs occurred, while there were 17 cases of bites by mad dogs in the preceding year.

137. *Vaccination.* There are two vaccinators paid by the State and working here under the supervision of the Sanitary Authorities of the Bombay Government. Vaccine supplied by the Belgaum Depot is being used and hand to hand vaccination is no longer resorted to. People here are taking to vaccination without any difficulty. There were 3,479 primary vaccinations during the year.

138. *Births and Deaths.* The figures for births and deaths are given in Appendix XXIV. The number of births was 2,797 as against 3,238 in the preceding year, and the number of deaths was 4,258 as against 1,592 deaths in the previous year, the very great increase in the number of deaths being due to Influenza in a virulent form. As a matter of fact the people in the rural tracts did not know the disease and could not assign it as the cause of the deaths amongst them, hence the record kept cannot exactly show the number of deaths due only to Influenza. The task of getting births and deaths properly registered is one of the difficulties amongst the backward and illiterate class of people here. Greater accuracy is however being insisted upon.

139. *Deaths from Accidents, etc.* Deaths from accidents and other causes are shown below :—

	Last year.	This year.
Drowning	3	6
Snake bites	15	23
Suicide	4	3
Falls from trees	21	10
Wild animals	...	...
Other causes	7	7
	50	49

The number of deaths under this heading is practically the same as last year. The people, superstitious and illiterate as they are, seem to be trusting only to snake exorcists and know of no other remedy. The falls from trees are due mostly to carelessness in going up toddy trees to tap them, very often whilst the drawer is under the influence of drink.

140. *Veterinary Dispensary.* This Dispensary opened since 1904-05 has been productive of benefit both to the State and to the people. The experienced Veterinary Graduate Mr Govind Atmaram, besides attending to sick Darbari animals, treats animals belonging to villages and is occasionally deputed to visit villages wherever an epidemic amongst cattle is raging. The number of cases treated in Chhota Udepur was 357, of which 169 were State animals; he performed 18 operations of which 11 were major. The chief disease amongst the animals was Mouth and Foot disease.

Live Stock. Appendix XX will show that we are not in a very satisfactory condition as regards our live stock; the number of bullocks and buffalo bulls is 35,622 while it was 39,304 in the previous year; the total number of ploughs and carts is 18,409 while it was 20,911 in the previous year. The agricultural stock, here, is not so large as one would desire; the large timber trade of the State requires a greater number of cattle than the people here can spare; and the result is that carts from the neighbouring States are used by traders.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

141. *Number of Schools.* The number of schools in the capital is four; one an Anglo-Vernacular School and two Gujarati Schools, one for boys and the other for girls, and one Urdu School. In the districts there are 27 schools including the Girls' School at Kawant, and one school at Waghach. In all the number is 31 this year. In the schools in the districts even girls are admitted.

142. *Opening of Standard V class in the Anglo-Vernacular School.* In the Anglo-Vernacular School the teaching was up to the IV Standard, but during this year Standard V has been opened. Mr P. K. Bhutt, B. A., works as the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School.

143. *Number of Students.* The number of students in the Boys' Schools was 1,544 this year; while it was 1,457 in the previous year. The number in the Girls' Schools and in the Anglo-Vernacular School, was 110 and 45 respectively.

144. *Building for the Anglo-Vernacular School.* A separate building has been given this year for the accommodation of the Anglo-Vernacular School. This building has a spacious compound in front of it and is a nice airy place. The open compound is very useful to students for drill purposes. A set of cricket materials was provided this year.

145. *School Committees.* Besides the direct and general supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector the State Officers constantly visit the schools. In addition to this, there also exists a School Committee for every school in the town and in the Districts to supervise the working of the schools.

146. *Attendance.* The average attendance during this year of pupils in the school is not so satisfactory. The same was the case last year also.

147. *Free Education.* The education in all the schools of this State is given free of any charge on the parents.

148. *Scholarships.* The deserving students in the schools here get scholarships. Also the students of this State studying in Baroda Arts College and schools outside the State are given scholarships. The Rajaji Saheb takes a keen interest in the cause of education and as a result the outlay on this account alone comes is about Rs. 1,500 a year.

149. *Total Cost.* As for the expenditure under this heading Rs. 13,053 were expended through the Rewa Kantha educational authorities. The increase in this year was chiefly due to the special allowance (moghwari) given to teachers.

150. *Contribution.* The State contributes also towards the pension of the masters. Every year Rs. 120 are given for furniture, apparatus, etc. and

Rs. 300 are contributed to the Rewa Kantha Education Fund and Rs. 40 to the Pollen Boarding House.

151. *Management and Control.* The Educational Department of the Bombay Government manages our schools.

152. *Inspection.* According to the usual practice the Deputy Educational Inspector visited Chhota Udepur this year, while his Assistants have examined the other schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

153. *Library.* The Public Library at Chhota Udepur, removed to the very centre of the town, is located in a building supplied by the State. Most of the officers of the State and a few merchants take advantage of this institution, which subscribes to a large number of English and Gujarati newspapers and periodicals. For an annual State grant of Rs. 200 the members of the Library owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rajaji Saheb, as their own subscriptions would never otherwise suffice for its need. This Library has been registered by the Director of Public Instruction. Mr C. M. Gandhi, the Nyayadhish, is the Hon. Secretary of the Library; he very carefully manages the institution.

154. *State Band.* A brass and string band, maintained at the expense of the State, discourses sweet music several times in a week in public places and at the Gymkhana for the entertainment of the members; the annual charges on this account come to about Rs. 5,948.

155. *Sacrifice of living animals.* Goats and buffaloes used to be sacrificed on the occasion of Dasera and other festivals. This custom has been now abolished.

156. *Shri Fatehsinhji Gymkhana.* The new Gymkhana with its fine tennis ground and the attractions of a good billiard room and badminton court continues to draw the attendance of the officials and others for recreation. The Rajaji Saheb constantly visits the Gymkhana.

157. *Sadavrat or State Charity.* The Sadavrat and Nityadan at Chhota Udepur deserve mention here. The Sadavrat is a dole of floor and pulse and various other articles of food to the blind or infirm or destitute or to poor pilgrims. The Nityadan is charity in the shape of money given daily. There are Sadavrats also at Jetpur, Deohat and Hampheshwar on the Narbada.

158. *Telegraph.* The combined Telegraph and Post Office at the capital town of Chhota Udepur, has been of very great use to the public. There is one minor post office in each of the following villages :—

(1) Jetpur, (2) Jabugam, (3) Tejgad, (4) Panwad, (5) Kawant.

The school masters are in charge of these minor post offices. Even in these villages post is received daily.

159. *Telephone.* There is telephone communication between the central exchange station at Chhota Udepur and Dhokalia. There is connection also with the Thanas at Tejgad-Jetpur-Jabugam and Kawant. The Moti Vilas Palace of the Rajaji Saheb as well as the Guest House, the Gymkhana and most of the public offices at Udepur are also connected with the city exchange. This telephone service is a boon to all concerned.

160. *Printing Press.* There is a privately owned printing press at Chhota Udepur. As an encouragement to this venture the State has given the proprietor all possible assistance. A building has been placed at his disposal free of rent and most of the printing work for the State is being done here.

161. *Newspaper Act.* There is no newspaper or other periodical published in Chhota Udepur.

162. *Water Works and Electric Lighting.* The Water Works and the Electric Lighting arrangements in the Capital town, have proved most successful undertakings and a real boon to the people. The blessings of the water supply have never been better realised than in the past trying summer seasons.

163. *Minerals.* There is at present no mining industry save that of manganese at Pani. The Shivrajpur Syndicate Company, Limited, has been working these mines; and the completion of the Shivrajpur–Pani Railway Line adds to the success of this undertaking.

164. *Marble.* Marble deposits are found at Zer and Dadigam near Tejgad. These stones are being used at present for State purposes.

165. *Mint.* There is no mint in the State The currency is British.

166. *Railway.* The recent extension of the Miyagam-Bodeli Line to Chhota Udepur, which is already open for passengers and goods traffic is serving a very useful purpose in developing the trade here. The line is being managed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

167. *Ginning Factory.* The ginning factory with the cotton press at Dhokalia, a private enterprise of our Abkari Contractor, Mr Pestonji Ruttonji, is a successful concern.

168. *New Ginning Factory.* A second ginning factory is almost ready at Jetpur, the centre of commerce, in this State. Mr Pestonji, the very enthusiastic merchant of this place, is the proprietor of this factory also

169. *Manufactures.* There are no manufactures worth noticing in Chhota Udepur, except the cotton ginnery mentioned. Coarse cloth of an inferior quality is woven by hand by some of the low caste villagers.

170. *Appendices.* The prescribed appendices accompany.

CONCLUSION.

I am deeply grateful to the Rajaji Saheb for the great help, encouragement and consideration he has continued to give me throughout the year in the discharge of my duties, and it gives me great pleasure to make a very cordial and respectful acknowledgement of the very keen sympathetic and active interest the Rajaji Saheb takes in the welfare of his subjects.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan,
Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1918–1919.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31–3–19	
2	Mr Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A.,LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1–5–10	29–5–18	Resigned on 30-5-18.
3	Mr Maganlal C. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	17–10–15	7–6–18	Transferred to the Post of Revenue Officer on 8-6-18.
4	Mr C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	18–7–18	31–3–19	
5	K.S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police... ...	30–3–12	31–3–19	
6	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Fouj Officer ...	1–4–10	12–6–18	Transferred to the Post of Treasury Officer on 13-6-18.
7	Mahida Keshrisinhji ...	Palace Superintendent ...	1–9–13	31–3–19	
8	Mahida Pratapsinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent ...	14–3–16	22–9–18	Died on 23-9-18.
9	Dr Sheralli K. Nanjiani, L.M. & S....	Medical Officer ...	24–12–09	31–3–19	
10	Mr N. C. Joshi	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb ...	1–3–14	31–3–19	
11	Mr I. B. Patel	State Engineer ...	2–9–12	31–3–19	
12	Baboo Jivansinhji Kablasinhji	Chief Engineer...	1–12–17	1–8–18	Resigned on 2-8-18.
13	Mr G. G. Joshi	Electric Engineer	27–6–17	31–3–19	
14	Mr Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15–6–07	31–3–19	
15	Mr S. G. Sule	Guest Officer ...	16–10–16	13–8–18	Resigned on 14-8-18.
16	Mr N. D. Bhagat	Tutor to the Kumar Sahebs.	28–8–17	31–3–19	
17	Mr Dosabhai H. Deesawala..	Private Secretary.	13–6–18	31–3–19	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1918–19.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act ...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, The Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, The Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1915 ...	State Rules.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902 ...	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling-family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts...	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules	.....		
26	Tonga Rules...	.....		
27	Insolveney (Chapter 20 of Act XIV of 1882)	Yes.		
28	Possessory Suits before Thandars ...	Adapted from the British Mamlatdar's Act.		
29	Hostile Traders Regulations and various Orders relating to enemy subjects ...	Yes.		
30	Land Acquisition Rules	.....		
31	Pension Rules	.....		
32	Portions of			
	(*a*) The Railway Act			
	(*b*) The Post Office Act and ...			
	(*c*) The Telegraph Act			

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during 1918–1919.

Arm of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery							7	3 Serviceable 4 Unserviceable						No Military Force entertained.
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1918-1919.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	200+25	2,571	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Inspector of Police	1	45+15	469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sub-Inspectors of Police	1	40+10	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	35+10	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	2	30+10	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	2	25+$\frac{12}{1}$-$\frac{10}{1}$	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	1	20	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
Subedar...	1	22	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Mounted Constables...	4	26	2,227	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Do	5	25		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	1	17	846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Do Do	5	15		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
3rd Do Do	6	13	786	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Do Do	6	12	807	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
1st Class Constables...	22	10	2,537	.....	11+3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	
2nd Do Do	121	9	10,813	7	31+3	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	
Temporary Do	138	9	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do Clerks	2	12	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Karkun and Faras	1	30	418	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
	1	14	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	2	12	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	4	14	468	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
	6	12	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
	1	7	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	335	.....	26,777	7	58+6	.....	2	.....	94	.....	

Abkari Police.										
Inspector	1	20+5	327	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Do	1	15+5	73	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1st Class Constables	...	10	297	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2nd „ „	...	9 and 8	376 494	2	2+1	...	...	...	...	...
3rd „ Head „	1	12	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Contingencies	...	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	1,683	2	2+1	...	1	...	4	...
Paga.										
Risaldar...	1	36	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dafedar	1	20	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	2	17	392	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Sowars	6	14	779	...	...	...	6	6	6	...
Do	10	13	1,418	...	...	...	10	10	10	...
Do	11	12	1,231	...	4	...	11	11	9	...
Turiwala	1	6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwadars	5	7	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	1	7	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	...	4,603	...	4	...	29	29	27	...
	67	...	6,872	...	10	64	...	1	33	...
Palace Guards...										
Grand Total ...	105	...	11,475	...	10	64	...	1	33	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	164	200	126	233	121	233	102	187	19	46	80·9	80·2	83·4	80·2	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

5th November, 1919.

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Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chhota Udepur	12,233	13,805	2,722	9,239	22·2	66·8	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

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Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases

the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1917-1918	Number of cases disposed of during 1918-1919	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences Indian Penal Code under Sections :—							
143–160	...	1	1	3	1	1	...
161–171	...	2	2	1	1	3	1
172–190	4	15	19	2	14	35	12
193–263	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
264–267	...	8	8	1	3	6	1
269–294	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
295–298	1	...	1	8	1	1	...
302–318	3	10	13	5	11	16	6
323–338	5	25	30	46	30	62	14
341–358	...	4	4	7	2	6	1
363–374	...	1	1	1	1	3	...
376	1	2	3	1	3	5	2
379–382	3	62	65	28	51	102	63
384–402	...	6	6	...	5	9	6
403–409	1	2	3	9	2	3	2
411–414	...	4	4	1	4	4	4
417–420	3	3	6	7	5	6	1
421–440	...	7	7	5	5	11	1
447–462	3	4	7	12	7	6	1
465–477	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
490–492	...	7	7	...	7	...	...
493–498	3	2	5	4	4	5	1
500–11	2	31	33	11	29	83	5
Total ...	29	196	225	156	186	367	121
Abkari and other Acts	2	37	39	58	39	74	64
Grand Total... ...	31	233	264	214	225	441	185

Chhota Udepur,

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VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during 1918–1919.

Number of persons Sentenced.										Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.					Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...													
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...												2	
...	...	...	...	12	...	12	6	...	...												17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...												4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...													
...	4	...	1	1	...	6	5	...	1				1	3	1						2	1 Committed to the Session.
8	2	...	3	1	...	14	46	...	1	9	1	...	1	...	1							
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1											3	2 Committed to the Session.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...													
1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...				1			1						"
4	14	6	30	9	...	63	14	...	...	34	...	6	5	4	4	...	1				25	
...	2	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	...				1	...	2	1	2				1	"
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1											1	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...													
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...												4	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...					1							1	
3	1	...	1	...	...	5	75	...	...	4			1								3	
17	25	9	38	32	...	121	174	...	2	50	1	6	10	8	8	1	4				63	7 Accused committed to the Session in 6 cases.
...	...	1	...	63	...	64	9	...	1	1												
17	25	10	38	95	...	185	183	...	3	51	1	6	10	8	8	1	4				63	

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.							
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1918-1919.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.										
	Past year.	Present year.							Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Assistant Session Judge's Court	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5		1	4	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate's Court ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate's Court..	197	206	41	195	83	34	22	...	289	375	34	118	152	7	3	61	37	
Jabugam Third Class Magistrate's Court	30	16	2	15	...	18	...	...	58	35	...	21	13	...	...	1	1	
Karali ,, ,, ,, ,,	1	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	..	
Chhota Udepur ,, ,, ,,	6	7	...	10	6	3		...	22	19	8	...	10	...	...	1	1	
Kawant ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	252	239	43	222	39	108	22	7	390	441	42	141	185	7	3	63	39	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Huzur Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Assistant Session Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
District Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.														Rs.	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	65	87	103	61	168	148	81	80	87	68	6,056	2	56	3	41	15	5	...	...	13	12	33	22	18,425	0 - 10 - 20	
Total ...	65	87	103	61	168	148	81	80	87	68	6,056	2	56	3	41	15	5	...	...	13	12	33	22	18,425	0 - 10 - 20	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for EXECUTION of DECREES for the year 1918–19.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1917–1918	1918–1919		1917–1918	1918–1919	Value for the present year.	1917–1918	1918–1919	Value for the present year.	1917–1918	1918–1919	Value for the present year.	1917–1918	1918–1919	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	1	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	1	...	... ...	1	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	15	20	2,485–12–9	64	8	2,099–6–5	79	28	4,585–3–2	59	17	393–15–0	20	11	4,191–4–2	3	2	6	
Total	16	20	2,485–12–9	64	8	2,099–6–5	80	28	4,585–3–2	60	17	393–15–0	20	11	4,191–4–2	3	2	6	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and Results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS 1918–1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court ...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	135-13-0	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-10	0—6—25
District Judge's Court	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12-12-6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-8	.....
Total ...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	248-9-6	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0-1-23	0-6-25

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–19.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality, etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			Total.						1917-1918.			1918-1919.								
								1917-1918.			1918-1919.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Days.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	35	9	44	78	130	208	79	71	140	113	139	252	31·1	2·9	34·00	28·5	11·9	40·4	36	22	58	2,977	29.7	

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1918–1919.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	1917–1918.	1918–1919.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chhota Udepur...	124	161	53	62	65	89	1	1	...	...	5	9	124	161	83,374	1,26,065	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1918–1919.

Description.	1917–1918.			1918–1919.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	65	35,706–12–9	325– 4–0	89	72,064– 0–0	449–12–0	
„ Gifts	1	0– 0–0	7– 0–0	1	195– 0–0	10– 8–0	
„ Mortgage	53	44,296– 5–0	280– 4–0	62	45,904–12–0	363– 8–0	
„ Miscellaneous	5	3,301– 0–0	9–12–0	9	7,901– 0–0	26– 4–0	
Total ...	124	83,304– 1–9	622– 4–0	161	1,26,064–12–0	850– 0–0	
Deduct Expenditure	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	...	.....	622– 4–0	...	.....	850– 0–0	

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J. E. MODI,
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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1919.	REMARKS.
		1917–1918.	1918–1919.		1917–1918.	1918–1919.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	2,932–6–2	3,886–4–3	...	3,655–1–3	5,531–2–5	.....	

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAINFALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1918–1919.

STATE.	April, 1918.	May, 1918.	June, 1918.	July, 1918.	August, 1918.	September, 1918.	October, 1918.	November, 1918.	December, 1918.	January, 1919.	February, 1919.	March, 1919.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	0–0	0–0	0–86	4–48	8–82	0–66	0–0	0–0	0–0	0–0	0–0	0–0	14–82	71–70	45–99	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1918–1919.

ARTICLES.	During March (past year) Rate per maund.	During March (present year) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	3 0 0	5 0 0	
Adad	3 0 0	5 0 0	
Mag	2 8 0	6 8 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	3 0 0	8 0 0	
Gram	2 0 0	3 8 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	3 12 0	6 4 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 12 0	7 0 0	
Rice Kamod	5 0 0	10 0 0	
Rice Superior	4 8 0	5 0 0	
Rice Inferior	3 12 0	4 7 0	
Maize	1 8 0	3 2 0	
Wheat	4 0 0	5 0 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 4 0	4 4 0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS during the year 1918–19.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings	1,04,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Improvements	1,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,05,727	.....	1,05,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Repairs.								
Buildings	.....	13,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Communications	.....	5,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	18,910	18,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	10,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Establishment charges	.....	.....	5,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	1,38,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur... ...	1917–18	37,069	26,192	2,235	10,462	529	319	13	92	18,454	16,886	...	559	3,466	
	1918–19	34,150	22,906	1,472	9,039	561	203	11	117	14,311	15,085	...	549	2,775	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE during the year 1918–1919.

NAME OF STATE.	Country spirits.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur...	44	1,11,412	10	6,008 +2,008 Opium compensation.	10	1,568	1	201	65	1,19,009	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-18 to 31-3-19.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-17 to 31-3-18.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	1,69,579 6 5	78,752 14 9
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	3,18,404 15 0	2,60,423 6 5
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	1,01,011 5 5	2,13,055 0 7
4. Arrears	8,287 13 1	9,471 6 9
Total ...	4,27,704 1 6	4,82,949 13 9
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	191,193 10 0	1,39,502 7 8
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees)	5,056 6 0	1,705 13 7
4. Miscellaneous	16,945 9 1	19,393 10 5
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,901 0 0	2,901 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	16,452 0 0	13,300 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	1,925 0 0	5,776 0 0
8. Grass produce	901 0 9	.....
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	639 5 4	.....
10. Lakh Farm	.....	.....
11. Asitra Leaves Farm	1,443 0 0	.....
Total ..	2,37,456 15 2	1,82,578 15 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A) Tribute	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department...	33,596 0 0	25,862 0 0	44,435 8 0	27,168 3 0	
2. Account Department	3,773 0 0	1,866 0 0	2,498 12 5	1,804 5 6	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc. ...	5,865 0 0	7,790 0 0	20,398 6 1	5,815 11 11	
4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	....	... .	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	2,927 0 0	3,749 0 0	2,936 14 11	3,481 14 9	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	29,872 0 0	2,90,560 0 0	27,401 8 1	26,224 6 1	
8. Record-room Department	2,156 0 0	21,32 0 0	1,773 10 4	1,803 10 5	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	48,633 0 0	44,974 0 0	42,219 0 6	39,098 0 7	
11. Jail Department	2,602 0 0	2,210 0 0	3,028 1 1	2,091 2 1	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,365 6 6	3,249 12 1	
15. Forest Department	10,211 0 0	10,124 0 0	7,619 8 10	7,855 1 7	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Huzur office	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	

Customs.							
1. Export duty ... ... } 2. Import duty .. ... } 3. Tolls ... ... }	Ijardar's ..	35,510 8 9	8,604 1 2	100 0 0	100 0 0	51 12 0	28 15 0
4. Darbari		318 1 8	76,936 12 2	.....	... ...	.....	.....
Total ...		35,828 10 5	85,540 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
(C) Excise Revenue.				4,004 0 0	4,966 0 0	4,066 0 7	4,590 15 9
1. Opium fee (opium sale duty) ...		6,007 9 10	4,940 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Madat Do.		.....	.....	4,432 0 0	1,458 0 0	4,063 14 8	4,812 13 3
3. Country spirit license fee		1,11,411 10 6	91,204 2 10	1,568 0 0	844 0 0	6,840 10 1	3,890 11 0
4. Tadi license fee		201 0 0	....	6,681 0 0	7,165 0 0	7,310 8 6	6,735 14 6
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Ganja.		1,568 9 3	1,192 8 10	7,262 0 0	6,630 0 0	7,101 2 1	5,765 15 2
6. Duty on sale of Ganja		928 9 2	1,098 9 2	100 0 0	100 0 0	184 15 0	99 1 0
7. Opium Compensation...		2,808 0 0	2,808 0 0	591 0 0	615 0 0	7 9 0	558 1 10
Total ...		1,22,925 6 9	1,01,243 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
(D) Stamp Revenue.				1,68,973 0 0	1,54,745 0 0	1,88,473 5 6	1,44,674 11 6
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamp property ...		4,701 14 0	4,679 10 0	14,975 0 0	13,604 0 0	13,926 14 6	10,714 7 10
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...		.....	.....	15,797 0 0	15,694 0 0	10,193 15 4	14,376 9 9
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped		.....	.....				
Total ...		4,701 14 0	4,679 10 0				
(E) Law and Justice.							
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.		....	.....	1,09,316 0 0	95,000 0 0	1,97,450 1 11	99,080 8 9
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...		417 14 9	166 9 10	34,987 0 0	32,495 0 0	34,032 0 0	32,473 0 0
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.		3 11 0	3 5 0	4,575 0 0	18,418 0 0	3,676 8 5	6,171 15 11
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...		.. ..	... ...	34,349 0 0	34,442 0 0	51,539 1 4	33,834 1 10
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash		....	... .	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	12,482 11 3	7,432 0 10
6. Civil forfeitures		.....	... .	1,054 0 0	1,259 0 0	916 8 8	1,097 10 10
7. Criminal forfeitures		122 12 11	41 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
8. Civil Court fines		294 4 6	391 10 0				
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..		1,365 11 4	1,678 14 6				
10. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...		25 0 0	1 9 0				
Total ...		2,229 6 6	2,283 3 1	1,94,281 0 0	1,91,614 0 0	3,00,096 15 7	1,80,089 6 2
				8,280 13 0	7,598 15 6	8,885 9 2	5,397 10 6

17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office ... ...
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges ... ...
19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga ... ...
20. Bag Bungalow Department ..
21. Settlement Department ... ...
22. Tent Department ... ...
23. Armoury Department ... ...
24. Abkari, Opium, Dept. .. ...
25. Paga Department ... .
26. Telegraph Charges ... .
27. Custom Department ... ...
28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) ...

Total ...

(D) Public Instruction ... ..

(E) Dispensary charges ... ...

(F) Domestic charges.

1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...
2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis .. ...
3. Domestic servants ... .
4. Elephant and stable establishment.
5. Minor Rajkumars' education charges ... ...
6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc. charges including special... ...
7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes ... ...

Total ...

(G) Religious charges ... ...

Receipts.			Disbursements.				
Nature of Demand.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-18 to 31-3-19.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-17 to 31-3-18.	Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	Remarks.
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.			*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	.....	1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	5,808 0 0	4,164 0 0	5,154 11 2	4,346 0 9	
2. Machhia (fishery)	.....	.....	2. Original works	1,09,700 0 0	1,22,300 0 0	1,02,953 8 1	91,560 15 9	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	468 5 9	106 2 9	3. Repair Do.	10,500 0 0	19,000 0 0	13,763 14 0	25,387 0 11	
4. Jail manufacture	32 4 7	127 7 7	4. Petty works miscellaneous	9,525 0 0	19,045 0 0	16,459 10 2	12,245 10 7	
5. Hide license	.....	.....	5. Survey expense	5,356 0 0	11,411 0 0	5,935 8 0	8,770 11 10	
6. Convicts' labour	43 6 1	72 0 5	6. Compensation for removing huts	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	.....	.....	Total	1,40,889 0 0	1,75,920 0 0	1,44,267 3 5	1,42,310 7 10	
8. Tribute	1,277 1 8	1,272 13 4						
9. Foujvero receipts	2,862 11 11	1,709 14 4	*(I) Stamp Department.*					
10. Deficiency in Ghee	25 0 0	25 0 0	1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	4,708 14 0	3,313 6 5	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.			*(J) Pensions.*	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,861 9 3	3,091 14 1	
			(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality.	5,837 0 0	5,571 0 0	7,129 8 8	3,643 1 3	
1. Pound fees	1,404 2 7	2,010 11 9	*(L) Miscellaneous charges:—*					
2. Copying and searching fees	37 13 9	25 15 6	1. Purchase of Government securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Registration receipts	831 4 0	596 4 0	2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities	.....	.....	3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	4,800 0 0	4,100 0 0	3,058 1 3	1,811 7 6	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	11,739 12 10	11,822 10 9	4. Railway charges	25,000 0 0	65,000 0 0	10,575 0 0	1,25,304 8 6	
(*a*) On Government securities	.....	.....	5. Telegraph Office	300 0 0	300 0 0	223 13 6	218 14 0	
(*b*) On loans	.....	.....	6. Registration charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) On kist khelapi	.....	.....	7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc.	28,430 6 5	78,105 15 1	8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education	.....	.....	9. Willingdon Sports Club	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....	10. Imperial Relief Fund	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	36,136 12 0	2,027 0 0	

(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	279 2 8	670 6 8	11. Electrical charges	26,755 0 0	37,552 0 0	24,833 6 11	19,273 6 10
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	10,238 5 8	9,090 6 1	12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	3,072 8 0	2,584 8 0	2,360 0 0	2,225 9 2
8. Granary receipts	.....	.....	13. Compensation for Lands	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	784 13 10	596 8 6
9. Agricultural receipts	.....	.....	14. Holiday charges, etc....	10,580 0 0	10,580 0 0	13,783 6 2	8,629 7 0
			15. Aid to Rajkumar College, Rajkot...	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0
Total ..	52,960 15 11	1,02,322 5 10	Total ...	73,507 8 0	1,24,116 8 0	91,830 5 7	1,60,211 13 0
Grand Total ...	8,88,516 4 3	9,64,911 11 8	Total of Heads (A) to (L) ...	6,35,346 2 2	7,00,669 4 8	7,77,471 4 5	6,72,315 15 1
(H) Debts.			(M) Debts.				
1. Deposits :—			1. Repayments of deposits :—				
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	76,617 12 0	92,463 1 6	(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.				
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	649 13 3	930 4 11	(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	1,94,567 13 1	2,65,068 6 8
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—			(c) Of personal deposits				
(1) Personal	1,64,297 14 5	1,41,653 5 0	(d) Fajal Debts	500 0 0	400 0 0	202 7 5	17,438 14 3
(2) Fajal	.....	20,000 0 0	Total ...	75,500 0 0	75,400 0 0	1,94,770 4 6	2,82,507 4 11
Total ...	2,38,565 7 8	2,55,046 11 5					
2. Advances recovered :—			2. Advances made :—				
By cash Taccavi	3,347 0 0	93 0 0	(1) Tagavi	5,000 0 0	.....	18,685 0 0	.....
By other advances	1,36,034 11 5	1,39,906 9 8	(2) Other advances...	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	1,66,148 2 11	1,78,492 3 0
3. Loans recovered	4,42,315 10 7	6,17,738 2 3	3. Loans given	50,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	5,25,573 4 4	7,53,554 4 4
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ..	.....	.....	4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,81,697 6 0	7,57,737 11 11	Total ...	1,05,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	7,10,406 7 3	9,32,046 7 4
			Total Expenditure ...	8,15,846 2 2	9,26,069 4 8	16,82,648 0 2	18,86,869 11 4
Total Receipts ..	17,08,779 1 11	19,77,696 3 0	Surplus at the end of the year ...	7,17,219 13 9	3,85,059 15 6	1,95,710 8 2	1,69,579 6 5
Grand Total ...	18,78,358 8 4	20,56,449 1 9	Grand Total ...	15,33,065 15 11	13,11,129 4 2	18,78,358 8 4	20,56,449 1 9

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1918–1919.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Steele Hospital	6,102	46	20	8	2	16	4,866	52·1	
Jail Dispensary	40	38	30	...	...	3	...	...	
Jetpur Dispensary	2,362	...	...	...	...	...	770	24·51	
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	621	11·49	
	9,692	84	50	8	2	19	6,257		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1918–1919.

Name.	Population as per census of 1911.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		1917–18.	1918–19.			1917–18.	1918–19.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,03,635	3,238	2,797	...	441	1,592	4,258	2,666	...	31.00	27.00	15.00	41.00	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1918–1919.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1917–18.	1918–19.		1917–18.	1918–19.	1917–18.	1918–19.		
28	28	Boys' Schools	1,457	1,544	939·1	905·2	Rs. 13,926.	
1	1	English School	43	45	31·2	33·5		
2	2	Girls' Schools	101	110	72·5	67·4		
		Total ...	1,601	1,699	1,042·8	1,006·1		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
5th November, 1919.

J. E. MODI,
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